19. Education—Rs. 15,36,135.

Motion No. 1—(*contd.*)

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,120 for Deputy Inspectors by Re. 1. (To discuss the policy involved in the recent appointment of a Deputy Inspector in place of Mr. A. Krishna Warriar.*

Sir, the objection for the appointment of this Deputy Inspector are two-fold, that the claims of 13 of his seniors were overlooked and that the claims of these 13 seniors for the Headmasters' posts also have been overlooked, since the mover of the cut motion thinks that it is from this cadre that Headmasters are selected. The work of the Deputy Inspector is a very rough one. He has to go about places which are not served by buses or places where even carts will not go. The Inspectors will have therefore to walk more than 16 or 17 miles a day. For this a young man of robust health is necessary and Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar is the youngest of the lot. Further it is not advisable to have a senior man as Deputy Inspector or the senior man's services will be required when ever the Headmaster's post falls vacant. The Deputy Inspectors if they are young can be in that place for a number of years together and they will be able to get themselves acquainted with the jurisdiction of their posts. In the Survey Report it is said that a local colouring should be given to Elementary Education and the Committee has said that it must be done through the department. It is very necessary therefore that a Deputy Inspector should be in the place for a good number of years. This Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar is a very active youth of very good physic and one who has imbibed the true principles of scouting which I think will stand in good stead in the inspection of schools especially in the rural tracts. And his activities after his appointment I am aware is that he has been able to go to the nook and corner of all the villages in my constituency. And he was able to argue with me the necessity for certain schools which I had recommended.

Coming to the second point, there is no hard and fast rule that the Headmasters should be selected from the Deputy Inspectors. Mr. Krishna Warriar was appointed Deputy Inspector over the heads of several other people but he was not selected for the Headmaster's post before his seniors were given that post. Since the appointment of Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar another man senior to him had been made the Headmaster. If rule, as the mover of the cut motion says, was applied Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar should have been given that place. Therefore there is no reason for the apprehension of the mover.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Even if the department had been a little considerate towards Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, it should be ratified because Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar is the son of a Headmaster who had loyally served the State for a number of years and had died in harness. If the Head of a Department has not power to do such things how can he be held responsible for the efficiency of his department. I do not, by this mean that the Heads of Departments should be given a long rope to flagrantly violate the established rules of practice. In cases like these the Heads of Departments should have power to do what they consider best in the interests of the department and that any questioning about it is very compromising to their position. If the Council goes on like this, I fear, the Government will ere long be faced to ordain a canon of proportions. With these words I oppose the motion.

Mr. I.N. Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, before I go on to answer some of the points raised in yesterday's discussion, permit me to say how sorry I am for having made a slight mistake. I thought the Hon'ble Member was asking me a question rather than a ruling from the Chair. That is why I overlooked. As far as I could remember, no serious points were raised in the discussion in moving the cut by the Hon'ble Member. The only point which he seems to have raised was my keeping confidential record about the work of the subordinate teachers. This is a point which even if there were no rules on the subject, I should have done as a help to myself in making selection appointments like this. But even apart from that, according to Standing Order No. 92 and it reads like this:— "A confidential note book should be maintained in each office for recording from time to time the opinion of the head of the office regarding the conduct and character of the subordinates under him". Now what I usually do is to see that people with outstanding abilities are noted and people who are below the minimum are also noted. Nothing will stand in their way to regular promotions. But when it comes to a question of making selections for higher appointments, there is no use of selecting men who are just normal or below normal. The opportunities for such selections are few and far between and every effort is made to see that the best men available are selected. With regard to this particular individual, Sir, I wish to tell the House that he has once acted before. Of course, the same question might be asked then. But the appointment was made after consulting the inspecting officer. Of course, I did not mention the name and I asked who would be the best man and he suggested his name. Every possible care was taken to see that the best individual was secured for the department. So, there had been no irregularity whatsoever in this selection or

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

any other selection. As a matter of fact, of the 4 Deputy Inspectors, 3 have been selected like this. Of course, it is a matter in which it is not possible to follow the principle of mere seniority or standing in service.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Mr. President, Sir, this question of the appointment of Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar overlooking the seniority of a good many hands in the same cadre was raised in the Standing Finance Committee and at that time, the Hon'ble Member for Education who was also present said as follows: "Like all executive appointments it is a selection appointment and seniority is not the only criterion in making the selection. This will not however affect the claims of other teachers". Before proceeding further I would like to know what exactly the Hon'ble Member meant by the expression "This will not however affect the claims of other teachers." This was a point which I raised the previous day but being time for rising it was overruled at that time. I would like to know whether this will not affect the claims of other teachers. I wait for a reply.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—There are two lines of promotion for the teachers. One is regular promotion which leads to Headmaster-ships. The other promotion is to the 4 Deputy Inspectorships. And because a man has been appointed in the U1 grade and because he has been appointed as a Deputy Inspector, it will not be held to supersede the claims of the other teachers who have been affected by the selection. As the Hon'ble Member for Chittur has pointed out, two of the people are already selected over this man.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.— Now, Sir, to speak upon the cut motion I have to point out to this Hon'ble House the case of a similar selection made about 2 years back. I think it was in the Budget Session of 1107 that the case of the appointment of a teacher belonging to a lower grade than the one from which Mr. Ayyar is now selected, was raised in this Council through a question from the Hon'ble Member who moved this cut. I refer to the question that was answered in this Council as Question No. 45 of the Budget Session of 1107. The Hon'ble Member for Urakam then enquired of the Government what it was that made Government to select Mr. Ittimathew as Deputy Inspector (drawing Rs. 90—110) who was then a teacher drawing only a pay of Rs. 70. It was then answered by the Hon'ble Member for Education that it being a selection appointment seniority is not the only criterion and that in an administrative job like that, capacity for active field work together with some teaching experience are the qualities required. Further on in answer it has been developed as follows: "The selected

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

candidate should have active habits He should have willingness to suffer hardships in constant travels. He should have an amount of independence and at the same time willingness to obey." And it was also answered by the Director of Public Instruction that in Mr. Ittimathew he was able to find these characteristics to an outstanding degree and that the Inspector, Northern Division also recommended his name. We find therefore that when Mr. Ittimathew was selected, these characteristic features were not seen to be exhibited in Mr. Ayyar to the extent that the D. P. I. then wanted for selection. Certainly, therefore, these qualities must have been developed in this gentleman subsequent to 1107 Karkadagam. What occasion the departmental head had in finding these qualities in the course of these two years, we are not in a position now to know. If really Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar possessed these qualities at that time on his own showing, the Director would have appointed Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar who was at that time in the grade of Rs. 70—85 in preference to Mr. Ittimathew who was then appointed. Therefore, these qualities must have been found out on some diagnosis subsequent to Karkadagam 1107. I do not know what exactly it is.. Then the Hon'ble Member for Chittur who opposed this motion stated his approval of the appointment on the lines of the qualities that are mentioned in the answer that I just now read out. That Hon'ble Member said that the selected officer has active habits, that he is a scout himself, that he was able to discuss with the Hon'ble Member and satisfy him on very many points and for all these reasons, the selection was a good one. If one of the requirements is that he should be a scout of very active habits, we have a gentleman who was a very active scout and holding responsible places in the field of scouting while working as a teacher. I refer to No. 9 in the latest civil list in this grade, Mr. Easwara Ayyar who is also a M. A., L. T. with two more years' service that the gentleman who has been selected who is only a B. A., L. T. having only 13 and odd years' service. As regards age- he is 34 years old, the same age as that of the selected candidate. We have got in him a gentleman of a better academic qualification with equal professional qualification and also the qualities required, viz., active habits—I think a scout is expected to have active habits, a scout must be expected to have willingness to obey and he is surely expected to be a man of independence consistent with his position as a scout. Here, we have the instance of such a gentleman's claim being over-looked and the claims of various others who will have various other qualities. Therefore, to simply characterise this appointment as having nothing in it as to cause complaints to other teachers above him is not allaying the situation that has arisen because of

DEC 12 1984

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

the seniority being overlooked but it is a case of adding to their grievance. I respectfully submit that in the case of such selection appointments, unless a man is recognised to be below the average, it is desirable that men with necessary academic qualifications and professional qualifications and also the habits mentioned by the Hon'ble Member be selected according to their seniority. I particularly mentioned the name of this gentleman because I find that he is a scout and with no bad remarks against him while both a scout and in the service. Then, we have in his cause better academic qualification and two more years' service and he is also a young man. It should not be understood that I am pleading for this gentleman. The case that has been set forth in this House is the general case of seniority and claims of other teachers being over-looked in the case of these selection appointments. The Hon'ble Member for Chittur pointed out that if such things are discussed in this House, it will not be to the advantage of any. I do not find my way to endorse that opinion and I request this House to consider this matter from all these standpoints and come to a decision on this. But unfortunately as I see the Member who moved the cut not in his place, I do not think that this matter will be pressed to a division. I question the propriety in this appointment and request the Government to reconsider the whole position and see that the heart-burning in the minds of 10 or 12 senior teachers is allayed. It will be a move in the right direction.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എം. ഇബ്രാഹിം.— സർ, ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ മാത്രം പോരാ, സ്വപ്രതാപങ്ങളും സ്വ അന്തസ്സും തങ്ങൾക്കു വേണം; അതെല്ലാം കിട്ടിയാലും തൃപ്തിവരാതെ അനാവശ്യമായും, വാസ്തവവിരുദ്ധമായും, കായ്വാഹീനമായും, അൽപത്തത്തോടുകൂടിയും സാധുക്കളുടെമേൽ കല്ലെറിയുന്ന ഇവിടത്തെ പ്രബലസമുദായങ്ങളിലെ അട്ടിപ്പേറുകാർ ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള കായ്ങ്ങളിൽ സേവ നോക്കരുതെന്നും, സഹോദരസമുദായവിദ്വേഷത്തിനും അസൂയക്കും വിധേയരാകരുതെന്നും മാത്രം പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Sir, it seems to me that on an important matter of principle it is not desirable that individual cases of appointments and transfers should come up for consideration before this Council. (*Hear, hear*). In regard to the selection appointments in the Education Department, seniority in service alone would not be a sufficient criterion. The very nomenclature "selection appointment" indicates that it is not by virtue of seniority in service that the appointment is to be made. Seniority in service of course, may count so far as the general

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

grade of the service is concerned. Departmental efficiency has to be maintained by the choice of proper and suitable candidates from among the several candidates available. Inasmuch as we do not find any nepotic action, inasmuch as we find that the appointment has been made by the Director in consultation with his immediate subordinate and inasmuch as it is a matter open appeal according to departmental rules, I do not think that we shall be acting fairly by the department and by the Government, in discussing this motion before this House and asking for a division. I oppose this motion.

Mr. P.Krishna Menon.—Sir, I oppose this motion for the purpose of discussing the policy involved in placing this motion and similar motions on the Council Agenda. I can very well understand the phraseology used; but the procedure followed seems to be in direct violation of the intention as expressed in the cutmotion. The cut motion reads thus: "To discuss the policy involved in the recent appointment of a Deputy Inspector in place of Mr. A. Krishna Warriar". Can we ascribe a policy to an officer who rightly or wrongly makes one appointment? To quote an old adage "One swallow does not make a summer" and the policy of a Department will not be evident from an appointment made in that Department. Therefore, although it is worded 'to discuss the policy involved' it really means to discuss the justification of the particular appointment which the Mover has in view. I respectfully submit that this is not the method of bringing to the notice of the Government if there is an irregularity in any appointment. Therefore, I would strongly oppose the policy of tabling such motions in the Council. To me, it was interesting to learn that a sort of memoranda or note book is kept by the Head of the Department in which he occasionally records the impressions that he forms about the character, conduct and capacity of certain individuals during interviews and in the case of selection appointments these recorded impressions are taken into consideration and acted upon. As was very rightly observed, in the ordinary line of promotions certainly this undisclosed opinion will not stand in the way. But in the case of selection appointments due credit is given to it. Yesterday the Mover said that he was aware of the habit of the Head of the Department to keep such a note book and then he said he wanted only certain specific rules to be prescribed which will enable any particular individual to be included in that note book. Hard and fast rules with regard to these things is an impossibility. To make my point clear I would only invite the attention of the House to certain incidents that recently took place. In the Madras Legislative Council there was a question with regard to the revision of the procedure to be followed by

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

the Service Commission in making appointments and it was suggested that the selection should be done through open competitive examinations only. The point was referred by the Government to the Board itself and this is what the Board said in reply. "After a careful consideration of the suggestion the Commission is strongly of opinion that the interview should continue to be an important part of the process of selection whether a written examination is adopted or not in that process. The interview has come to stay in modern systems of selection and it is used by business men. Together with school and college records the interview reveals important qualities which cannot be tested in a written examination". I believe the note book that is maintained by the Head of the Department serves the purpose which is strongly advocated for by the Board in an interview and in such cases certainly a certain amount of latitude and discretion is absolutely necessary and of course unless that latitude is given for the Heads of Departments it will be impossible for them to carry on the administration. No doubt, in the regular course of promotion these things should not weigh and it is assured by the Director of Public Instruction openly and officially that it will not. I think there is absolutely no ground for the acceptance of this cut motion. I, therefore strongly opposeit.

Mrs. Swaris.—Sir, I lost some golden opportunities during last week. If my opinion is in any way valuable I would like to state that such selections should be made from the Training School of the State because I remember that in the year 1912 or 1910 our great statesman, Mr. Banerji, had written proceedings about this selection especially of the Inspectors that teachers of the Training School should be drafted on to the Inspectorates because the Training School is expected to have the best teachers and some definite rule has been made. It is due to my quoting this proceedings that I was able to get into the Inspectorate because the Director was trying to do otherwise, although I was the first woman to pass in the State and I had past experience in the educational line and I worked in several capacities as the Head Mistress of the Training School and I trained almost all the teachers who are now working in the State. So I had to go to the Diwan as the Director recommended other parties. I had to go to the Diwan and fight and quote his own proceedings. The Diwan tried his best to dissuade me by saying 'Oh! Mrs. Swaris, it is not a bed of roses." I quoted his own proceedings and at the same time I said that I am not fond of bed of roses because I knew the best rose has the largest thorn. Anyhow, the post I realised. I had to fight tooth and nail in order to rise to this position, I may say. I have a lot to say ; but I do not want to take up the time of

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

the House. There may be some opportunity when I will say more about it. Some definite rules must be laid down in such matters. Otherwise there would be a lot of hubbub and heart-burn. I do not know whether that rule is standing or obsolete now. I request the present generous, sympathetic and learned Diwan will now lay down some rules with regard to this. I am neither supporting nor opposing the motion.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.— ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ അപ്രാപ്തന്മാർ വരാതിരിക്കുവാൻവേണ്ട കരുതലുകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒടുവിലത്തെ അധികാരം നിയമനാധികാരമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു് ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള വാദത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നു. പക്ഷേ ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള വാദങ്ങൾ ഈ നിയമസഭയിൽ എടുക്കരുതെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് വലിയ അപകടകരമായിരിക്കും. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങൾ ന്യായമായും ന്യായമല്ലാതേയും നടത്തിയിരിക്കാം. ന്യായമാണെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനു പറയാവുന്ന നില അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു് ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞു സ്ഥാപിയ്ക്കാം. ന്യായമല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതു് ഈ സഭയ്ക്കു് ആക്ഷേപിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വാദങ്ങൾ ഈ നിയമസഭയിൽ എടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ നിയമനങ്ങൾ വളരെ അപകടകരമായ നിലയിൽ എത്തിയേക്കും. പ്രാപ്തിയെ മാത്രം ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു് അധികംപേരുടെ അവകാശത്തെ അവഗണിച്ചു് ഏറ്റവും പ്രാപ്തിയുള്ള ആളെ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന നയത്തേക്കാൾ നല്ലതു്; അടുത്ത അവകാശിതീരെ അപ്രാപ്തനാണെങ്കിൽ അയാളെ നിയമിക്കാതെ അതിനടുത്ത ആൾക്കു പ്രാപ്തിയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അയാൾക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്ന നയമാണു്. അല്ലാതെ എവിടെനിന്നെങ്കിലും ആരേയും കൊണ്ടുവരാനുള്ള അധികാരം—ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ ആരായാലും—അനിയന്ത്രിതമായി ഒരു നിയമന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ അടുത്ത ആൾക്കു പ്രാപ്തിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിനടുത്ത പ്രാപ്തിയുള്ള ആളെ എടുക്കണം. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു നയം ഗവൺമെണ്ടെടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ പലപ്പോഴും സങ്കടത്തിനിടവരും.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—So, with your permission I would like to explain one point. One wrong impression seems to have been working in the minds of the Hon'ble Member for Mulakunnathukavu and that is that the person who has been now appointed in succession to Mr. A. Krishna Warriar is almost a new discovery. At the time of the selection of this Ittimathu this gentleman was under training and he could not have been brought back from the Training College even if he were a man of virtue. So that point does not arise. With regard to the other points I have already replied and I have nothing more to add.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—On a point of order, Sir, I want a ruling from the Chair whether in the absence of the Hon'ble Member who moved the cut and who has got the option either to press or withdraw it, it will be in order to put the motion to vote.

President.—There are only two ways of dealing with it. One is for the Membr to withdraw the motion and the other is to put it to the vote of the House.

Motion put and lost.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,548 for Establishment of Director by Re. 1. (To request the Government to so alter the rules governing the working of the Board of Studies as to make the majority opinion prevail.)*

Mr. President, Sir, I move that the amount for direction and inspection under the Education Department be reduced by Re. 1. The object of the motion is to request the Government to so alter the rules governing the working of the Board of Studies as to make the majority opinion prevail. It is necessary to place before this House the present constitution of the Board of Studies as well as the rules governing it to make the Hon'ble House understand the position which I advance. The revised rules of the Board of Studies made in 1106 are to the effect that the Board should consist of the Director of Public Instruction as its President, the Principal of the Training Institution as its Secretary and three other members. That Board is to select books required to be taught in the schools and in that selection the D. P. I. is the sole authority, the other members being only members to advise the Director. As soon as these rules were framed the Director was requested by the Government to suggest the names to sit in the Board and in addition to himself and the Principal of the Training Institute he suggested the names of Mr. Karuppan, the then Superintendent of Vernacular Education, the Principal of the Maharaja's College, Mr. Pai and Mr. Seethi, a member of the Malayalam Improvement Committee. That was the Board that we had till recently. I understand from the papers that the Board has now been reconstituted wherein the D. P. I. is the President, the Principal, Training Institute, continues to be the Secretary and the other three members are Mr. Ullur S. Parameswara Ayyar, Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon and Mr. K. Ayyappan. Now we find a marked difference in the constitution of the present body from its predecessor. The first Board consisted of only subordinate officers under the president, barring Mr. Seethi, the only non-official member. With such a body, felt

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

that the position taken up by the Government that these gentlemen are there to give advise and that the Director's word is the final word on the subject is quite alright. Now we have a changed body with men, other than the Secretary who have got an established name in the literary word. I refer especially to Mr. Ullur S. Parameswara Ayyar. To me it strikes that the rule of the Board which says that these members are there to give advice to the Director and that their voice is not to prevail in the case of a difference of opinion between the D. P. I., the President, and the others, I think it is something which is derogatory to their position that they have got in the literary world. I am afraid whether these gentlemen would have accepted a place on the Board if they have been told that their vote is not to count, that the rule governing the Board is one wherein the opinion of the majority is not to prevail over the opinion of the minority but it is the word of the President that counts. That is what I think. I do not know whether as a matter of fact these gentlemen have been made to know what the rules governing the Board are. I can understand the position of the Director being the final authority in the matter if there is no Board. It is quite proper to say that the D. P. I. is the competent authority to say which books ought to be taught and which books ought not to be taught especially as there is another selection in the Text Book Committee. The Board of Studies prescribes from among the books selected and approved by the Text Book Committee. In such cases it is quite reasonable to say that the D. P. I. as the head of the Department is the person competent to say which books should be taught. That is a position which anybody could understand. But when he is given a body of eminent literary men to help him in the selection it strikes me that the rule of majority is the better rule than the rule of autocracy. You must either have the Director as the person to have the final say on this matter or without any Board or you must have the rule of majority if there is a Board. It is to place this aspect of the question before this House that I have tabled this cut motion and commend it for consideration by this House.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—On a point of information, Sir, as regards the books recommended by the Board of Studies, I think the Director has the right of prescribing. Is it not so?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—The Board with the Director as its President recommends certain books and submits them to the Government and the Government prescribes it.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Will the Government go against the advice given by the Board?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Generally the recommendations of the Board are accepted by the Government.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Have there been instances where it is not so?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—There have been one or two instances.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—May I know which is the instance.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—In the case of the period of prescription of certain books.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—When the Government differs from the Board of Studies do they do it on the recommendation of the Director?

Mr I. N. Menon.—The Director makes recommendations on behalf of the Board of which he is the Chairman.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—So if the Government goes against the Board, they will be going against the Director.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Certainly not. The Board itself is one part of the Government.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Let us hear the view of the Government.

President.—We have to finish 25 cut motions to-day. So I request the Hon'ble Members to speak first and the Government next. Otherwise the Government will have to speak twice. We must save time.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, as the Hon'ble Member has himself said the personnel of the committee has been reconstituted. I think it is not necessary to change the rules at present. I would also like to inform the House that during the course of the last three years there has not been a single instance in which the opinion of the majority had not been respected and communicated in toto to the Government. And the Committee of the two Hon'ble Members of this House who were asked to enquire into the question of the irregularities of these bodies have reported that even with regard to the Text Book Committee, the report says that their votes need not outweigh the decision of the Director of Public Instruction, and it goes on to say with regard to the Board of Studies that the two members should be mere advisers and that the latter are to be nominated by the Government from the members of the Text Book Committee. In submitting my proposals on this report I wrote to the Government that with regard to Text Book Committee which is the more basic one, the vote of the majority should be allowed to prevail so that the question of autocracy need not even be raised. There was not a slightest incident on record to show that at any time in the history of this committee the wishes of the majority had not been respected. Now a change

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

in the personnel of the Board of Studies as the Hon'ble Member himself admits, is in the right direction. The working of the committee may again be watched to see whether this drastic change which is now suggested may be justified. Sir, I therefore oppose this motion.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, the Hon'ble Member for Education read out the rules framed by the committee of two Members of this House which even went to the length of suggesting that both in the Text Book Committee and in the Board of Studies, the opinion of the Director is to prevail and not the majority opinion. He also pointed out that in his tentative proposals to the Government he did not want the authority to have the last word on the subject as far as the Text Book Committee is concerned but retained his autocratic hold on the Board of Studies. He also referred to the fact that during the period of the sittings of the Board that has just gone out there was not even a single instance where the majority opinion was not respected. But that is due to the graceful way in which the Director was dealing with the Board and not as a result of the rules being to that effect. It seemed that the Director of Public Instruction was thereby suggesting that even in this committee or in any other committee the Director would be pleased to respect the majority opinion. That may be the attitude of the Present Director of Public Instruction. But when there is a body to advise him it is necessary that the rule is so changed that the majority opinion should prevail let alone the graceful way in which the present Director has been pleased to deal with the circumstances. It is all the more necessary to have the majority rule when we see that according to the rules even the Government had not the right to say no to the Director's opinion. It has not the right even to suggest books in place of those decided by the Director. It is only the right to say that your suggestion is wrong and that you may be pleased to reconsider the matter. When we understand the history of the working of the Board of Studies hitherto we find that this is a position which will lead to very great difficulties. As we have seen during the last few years, the last sitting of the Board of Studies to prescribe books for the ensuing education year will be about Meenam when the schools are closed. It takes a long time for correspondence between the Board and the Government regarding the prescription of books. To suggest new books, it is necessary, as I put it before, to have majority opinion prevail as per the rules and not as per the grace of the President. It is to press that point that I have tabled this motion. But since I find no Hon'ble Member in this House to see eye to eye with me and as

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

I find now, as I found before, that the Director of Public Instruction is never exercising his power autocratically, I do not press this motion. I beg leave of the House to withdraw it.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 3

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,689 for establishment by Rs. 10. The necessity of adopting a more vigorous and far-sighted policy in regard to industrial development in the State.*

Mr. President, Sir, the purpose of the cut I am moving today is only to draw the pointed attention of the Government to the necessity of adopting a more vigorous and far-sighted policy in regard to industrial development in the State. This is a point to which reference has been made by many of the Hon'ble Members of the House in their budget speeches not on this occasion alone but on various occasions and I am glad to think that this is not going to be a proposition which would raise much of heat or friction in this House. In another words I think there would be a general agreement on the necessity of the Government adopting a more vigorous policy in regard to industrial development of this State. Ours, Sir, is a small State but its industrial interests are very important. The urgency or importance of the question may be viewed from two aspects; one from the aspect of the industries we have already and secondly in view of the potentialities of industrial development that we possess. Now looking to the industries we have already there is quite a large number of them. In fact the very population of Cochin has got a larger percentage of the urban element in it than any other part of India. We have a large number of industrial concerns, commercial undertakings, transport services and so on and so forth. It is impossible to enumerate all of them but at least I may refer to the various classes such as the various tile factories in the State, the number of Rice Mills, iron foundries, oil crushing institutions, coir factories, huge weaving establishments, pig breeding concerns, transport services in any number like the bus companies and so on. Wherever you look you will find that there are industries croping up, or number of them are already in the field. The first necessity or the first point I urge is this, that a more vigorous industrial policy is required to safeguard and develop the interest of the existing establishments or the existing firms. Another thing perhaps more important, is a question of the potentialities of the industrial development that we have in this little State of Cochin. We have various agricultural products capable of industrial treatment and calculated to form the basis of important industries here. The

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

cocoanut palm and all its products would give rise to very important industries in the State. We have only to think of the copra, the fibre and the various other elements of the cocoanut palm. All of them may give rise to the basis of important industries. Again we have various other kinds of oil seeds. Perhaps very many or at least some of the Members may have understood the immensity or magnitude of the problem. If they visit some of our markets and if they care to have statistics of our imports in this direction, I am sure they will realise the importance of this. We export large quantities of oil seeds every year which are of industrial interest. If we make use of this in our State alone, there would be two purposes served. First of all the oil crushing industry would develop and secondly there would be a good deal of the manurial substances retained in the country. It is exported out of our country to the great lasting detriment to the soil. Very many of the important commissions appointed in British India recommended prohibition of importation or at least prohibitive duties on the exportation of this raw material. Again there are certain other substances like the lemon grass oil, the rubber, which can again form the basis of important industries. Then there are various kinds of fruits. Perhaps these are minor things. It is out of these minor things that industries can be developed on a very large scale; for example they can foster the fruit-preserving industry. I suggest only practical industries. We have a number of them. If we can devise industries connected with these fruits I am sure it will give employment to large sections of people and it will prevent outflow of money which are now spent on the purchase of tinned products. We have only to go any shop either at Ernakulam, Trichur or Mattancheri and take a list of the various products that are stocked there and see what a large amount of money is spent on the purchase of these foreign articles. Again we have the valuable root crops here which could bring in large sums of money if treated industrially. Take one, the tapioca. If that would be treated industrially it would bring in large sums of money. I understand there is a large demand for tapioca in America. If it is treated industrially I am sure they also can bring in a large amount of money to our country. Then there is the sugarcane, out of which large industries can be developed. Again it was found some time ago that Cochin has got very many facilities for the development of the cement manufacture at least on a pretty small scale. Even in the case of glass works, if we investigate this matter Cochin could support a large number of industries. Then taking the case of forests, we have got various forest products, such as valuable kinds of timber and various kinds of bamboo. This bamboo may be made use of in

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

making bamboo mats. Of course it is even now going on in a crude way.

Mr. A. Sankara Menon.—But what should the Government do in these matters?

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—I am just making an estimate of the possibilities we have. I do not want that the Government should take the initiative in matters where there would be private agencies forthcoming, because they may form a sort of competition. Again we have got our own hydro-electric schemes which could be developed to the great benefit of our industries, and the finishing touch would be given by the development of the Harbour and the conversion of the Railway. I suppose I have given some idea to the Hon'ble Members of this House as to the industrial possibilities of this little State and also I have given some idea as to the existing industries of the State. In view of these two factors I urge that a more vigorous industrial policy is required. In what it is this industrial policy consist or what are the lines along which I urge for a more vigorous policy is two. First we must have a more vigorous Government agency to look after our industrial and commercial interests. In the First Legislative Council there was at least a Member for Industries and Commerce. Unfortunately that Membership was suppressed, but I think it is going to be again retained. So far so good. But Government agency is required. That is the first line, in which a more vigorous policy is advocated by me.

Another thing is more of funds to be sanctioned for industrial development. Along these two lines a more vigorous policy has to be taken. A separate department for Industries and Commerce have to be organized in Cochin. Even in other States, where the interests of industries and commerce are not so conspicuous, are not so paramount, they have separate departments for industries and commerce. You may say there was at one time a separate department and the working of that department was watched and the working did not justify the existing of that department. If the working of that particular department did not justify it, that was no reason to scrape the department. Perhaps the Government might have tried the experiment of changing the personnel of the department. What I urge is this. There is the necessity of a separate department for industries and commerce in this State which has got paramount interests in the land in the line of industries and commerce. Only take one instance. Take the case of rubber. I am sure if we had such a department to look after her interests, we would not have been in this predicament of being deprived of our rubber quota. My Hon'ble friend, the Member for Planters has given us a very lucid exposition of this. Whereas South India ought to have got

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

some 11 thousand tons of rubber as her quota, she has got only 6850 tons. If we had a separate department to look after our industrial interests I am sure that department would have taken timely steps to see that our interests are not so jeopardised, not so injured in this particular aspect.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, without interrupting, I may inform the House that the Government have already addressed a long communique about it about a week back to the Government of India, on the inadequate quota allotted to Cochin. I forgot to mention it in my earlier speech.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—I am very thankful to the Government for having done so. But that does not militate against my argument. If we had a separate department, this address or this communication would have been made even originally.

President.—I am sure the Hon'ble Member is under a misapprehension. Because the errors which he says we are suffering from is not due to the mistake of the people of the State but it is on account of the mistake of other people.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—It is a poor consolation that we are sinning with good company. We are suffering for an omission because we were not in time to make proper representations and we are therefore suffering for our omissions and others' commissions.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—The omission came about with the Government of India. It is they who fixed the quota. They were a party to the world conference. It is not we who did it.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—The argument of the Secretary would only strengthen my position. The Government of India would not have taken this step, had we an agency to represent these matters properly to the Government of India in time. What I am urging is not that the Government did not do its best under the circumstances, but I must say that they were handicapped in the absence of a separate Department for Industries and Commerce as it would have safeguarded more properly and more appropriately our industrial and commercial interests.

Now coming to the Department which is now concerned with safeguarding our industrial development I have not a single word against the Head of the Department. That Department is a very huge one even otherwise. I think the Head of the Department, the Director of Public Instruction who happens to be in charge of Industries too, would be the first man to say that this sort of attention is rather undesirable and that this is not going to serve the industrial purposes of the State. In answer to a question the Government have already stated the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

function of the Director in his capacity as the guardian of Industries of the State as only the looking after the few Industrial Schools. What I want to say is this that if we continue this sort of attention to industries by clubbing it with the Education Department, which has even otherwise a good deal of work to do, our industrial interests would not be properly looked after. When I speak of Industries I also include the commercial aspect of the question also.

That therefore is the first thing. We want a separate agency to look after our industrial and commercial interests which are paramount so far as this State is concerned. I think I have sufficiently made it clear to the House that such a separate institution is very necessary. So far as I am concerned I am not in favour of increasing the number of departments so as to make the administration of the State top-heavy and spend more money on Government officers. But in this particular case seeing the potentialities of commerce and industries in Cochin I think we stand to gain much by the creation of a separate department of industries.

Another thing is this, that the Government ought to allow more funds to industrial and commercial concerns. So far, as I have already referred to on another occasion, the Government is rather timid in such matters and they are fighting shy of the future developments on the plea that funds do not permit. What I would honestly and most respectfully urge to the kind attention of the Government is this that whenever there is a productive concern they would do very well to take loans. I do not want to say much on this except to say that if they adopt this policy of borrowing money freely and at the same time judiciously we shall have a highly encouraging industrial development in this country. Precedents of all other Governments are in our favour. Look at the large amount of money spent by the Government of India on irrigation projects. It amounts to crores of rupees. Is it because we have no possibilities of irrigational development here in the State that we are not spending large sums of money in this direction? Again we have the Hydro-Electric scheme. The other day the President of the House has been pleased to say that the prospects of the hydro-electric scheme are very sure and, if developed, that scheme is going to be highly paying one. As regards the possibilities of the scheme there is no doubt in the minds of the Government. The question again is one of funds. Once again I urge upon the Government this pertinent fact that if it is left to private individuals these things would not be undertaken, first for the simple reason that the private individuals cannot take such a long view of things. Private individuals look only to the present generation; but Government take into consideration the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

future generations also because Government never dies and private individuals die. Therefore they cannot afford to take a long view of things. They are not very enterprising; they are doubtful and they cannot command the necessary money. But they are not so in respect of the Government. They are very favourably situated and they can take a long view of things and they can command funds. Our credit in the money market is very high and it was found that with 5 per cent interest we could get much more money than we wanted. Even at a lower rate I am sure we can collect sufficient funds. If these monies are spent in commercial and Industrial directions I am sure that would bring us more than 5 per cent. That has been the experience of other Governments. Take the case of the national debt of the Government of India incurred before the Great War. There was a portion which was regarded as unproductive and there was another portion which was productive. It was found that the return from the productive debt not only covered the interest on the productive debt but also on the unproductive portion so that it was commercially a gain. I think the experience would not be different in the case of Cochin also.

To put it in a nut-shell the Government have to take the initiative and adopt a more vigorous policy with regard to our industrial and commercial development in two directions, the first by instituting a separate department for industries and commerce and secondly by spending more money on these things taking the initiative in certain matters. As a general rule it would perhaps be inadvisable for the Government to launch upon industrial and commercial concerns when that would be better left to the initiative and enterprise of private individuals. But there are very many cases in which Government ought to enter the field in certain business because private individuals cannot afford to enter that particular field. In British India and in Mysore also we have seen the Government demonstrating the possibilities in Soap works. Cochin too have tried one or two experiments, the Potteries and to some extent the Tanneries. These unfortunately were a failure; and as the general proverb goes "the burnt child fears the fire" is the one reason why the Government have given up their enterprising industrial policy. I say there are very many cases where the Government ought to take the lead and the initiative. Now these are the lines in which Government can proceed profitably and advantageously. I urge upon the Government on the principle both as regards the appointment of a separate department for commerce and industry and also in regard to the larger allotments for industries. On these grounds I request the Government to adopt a more vigorous policy and with these observations I commend this motion to the acceptance of this House.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—Sir, I heartily support the motion. It is well-known to the Honourable Members both official and non-official that only commerce and industry can bring the country in a prosperous stage. Sir, all the foreign countries have made progress on account of their industrial activities and they squeeze our money to their country because they are very strong in their industrial concerns. We have got several commodities here but we are unfortunate that we are not able to get better price for our commodities. It is on account of our negligence and carelessness that we are not trying to get better prices for our commodities. For the last few years some of my friends and myself were bringing suggestions on the floor of this House to improve our commerce and industries in the State and I remember that I tabled a resolution once to get aid from the Government for the industries and to organise a bank for the aid of industries. But those suggestions were given up by the Government. We do not care to educate our people on the technical and industrial side; we are only giving higher literary education so that every year large number of students are sent out from the colleges and universities. The result is that they are roaming about without any kind of employment. If we spend such huge amounts for literary education how are we going to solve this unemployment problem? Then only we will open our eyes and see the great blunder we have committed and then only will repent for having spent such huge amounts for these. Even by going through the budget we find that commerce has brought huge amounts and year after year the amount is becoming greater and greater. It is only because that we have paid the amount to outside. The amount is derived by paying duties as well as other charges on the products imported from outside. I am not in a position to say that all these products can be manufactured in our country. But a good many of them, as pointed out by Mr. Pettah, can be attempted here. I know that the Government are afraid to take up any industry because they have already burnt their fingers. It has become like the story of the fox and the grapes. It was not the fault of industries but due to the fault of the authorities who handled the business. The people entrusted with the industries must have some tactics in business.

If a commercial body is inaugurated in our country I am sure a good many problems can be solved by this and many good suggestions may also be obtained from them. We have no department under the head and we have not yet tried to have one, thinking, it will be useless. We are imitating other governments in other matters. We come to the House and say that there is such a rule in Travancore, and another rule in

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

British India and that we must also have them in our State. We are imitating them only in these lines. Why cannot we imitate them in other directions by which they have obtained many good results? In Travancore they have tried a sugar industry. I know that Mr. Cherian is trying to manufacture sugar in our State from toddy. We know that in our country the price of cocoanut has gone so below that I suspect that in the near future the price of cocoanut will not come up. There are two reasons for that. The cocoanut oil was consumed in foreign countries for several industrial concerns but they have now discovered a good substitute for it. Again in some countries they are having good cocoanut farms and they are manufacturing oil from them. Another point is the dumping of Colombo Copra. Considering all these aspects, I do not think that we will be able to fetch better prices for our cocoanut. For the past so many years this part of our country was mainly depending upon the cocoanuts and if we are not going to get better prices for these I think our country will not be flourishing. So the Government will consider the question of starting some industries. I think we can try the sugar industry which will bring in a very good return. I request that the Government will seriously consider the question of starting industries so that our financial position may be improved considerably.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Sir, I am very glad to support this motion and I feel it my duty also to associate myself with this motion. I am sure that the principle of this motion will be very acceptable to the Government. This subject has been discussed on very many occasions here and particularly by the Member for Jews, Mr. A.B. Salem, during which discussion he gave a detailed idea as to how a department of this description could be organised and successfully worked. Cochin being essentially an agricultural country and the income from agriculture having almost reached its limit, fresh investigations have to be made to augment agricultural production, and secondly how to supplement the resources of the State by industrial and commercial enterprises. I know, and Cochin Administration Reports bare testimony to the fact that those eminent friends of the State, Diwans Sir J. W. Bhore and Sir T. Vijayaraghava Achariar were very keen at this subject and they fondly hoped that the future progress of the Cochin State would easily be assured with the development of the harbour and the industrial and commercial advancement of the State. Now, Sir, some little experiments were made here and there and desultory discussions upon this matter were held in this Council hall on many occasions but the pointed attention which has been drawn

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

to this subject by the mover of this motion deserves our kind consideration. It seems to me that it is high time that a separate department be constituted and that the Director of Public Instruction should be relieved of this task to a certain extent. Of course, so far as the work of giving a vocational turn to our education in elementary and High schools is concerned he may have to play a great part but in the more important matter of commercial and industrial organisation and the successful working out of such schemes the services of eminent experts will have to be requisitioned. (*Hear, hear*). We have already joined as a member of the Agricultural Research Institute and I have already remarked on a previous occasion that it is an attempt in the right direction and we want to go still further, and find out ways and means of how to improve our prospects commercially and industrially. Existing industries have to be improved. Fresh items of industrial work have to be devised and all these have to be done by experts. The problem presents great difficulties from the peoples' point of view. First of all though there are all necessary facilities in Cochin for industrial development the people are not possessed of sufficient knowledge and they are not sufficiently industrious. Secondly they have been loath to risk their money in these times. And now the economic depression of the last 5 years has almost made it difficult for them to advance money even if they were so inclined. There is a lot of risk in a matter of this kind and an ordinary citizen even if he had plenty of money would not be generally tempted in these times of depression to enter upon adventurous schemes of this description. It seems to me that during this critical time the necessity for the separation of this department from the Education department and constituting it on a more solid basis is urgent. I would add one more feature to the proposal made by the honourable mover of this motion and say that some sort of bank should also be tacked on to this industrial department, a bank which would be useful as much to the Government as to the people with capacity and push. Such a bank would afford facilities to the people who have got the instinct for industrial and commercial activities. As Mr. Salem said, warehousing arrangements would be good and a step in the right direction. The goods are pledged and business is transacted with absolutely no risk whatever to the tender. A small percentage of gain may also be collected from the trader either by the Government or the body who advances the money. It is rather difficult, within the few minutes allowed to me, to discuss this subject at length. I would only emphasise the importance of it and suggest to Government that at this time when our profits and returns from the agricultural products of this country

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

are not very hopeful, our prosperity must depend largely upon our industrial and commercial regeneration. In that behalf time and money spent by the Government would only be in the best interest of the country. With these observations I support the motion.

മിസ്റ്റർ ചെ. സ. വക്കീ.—ഞാനും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. എന്റെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിരുന്ന ഒരു പ്രധാനവിഷയം ഇതായിരുന്നു. കച്ചവടവും വ്യവസായവും അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്താതെ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിന്നു രക്ഷയില്ല. കൃഷി എത്രതന്നെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെട്ടാലും മൈനംദിനം വർദ്ധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യവാസികളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കാൻ അതു മതിയാകുന്നതല്ല. നമ്മുടെ സാമ്പത്തികനില ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തണമെങ്കിൽ—പട്ടിണിയുടെ വായിൽനിന്നു നമ്മുടെ തൊഴിലാളികളെ മോചിപ്പിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ—നമ്മുടെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടും ജനങ്ങളും വാണിജ്യവ്യവസായങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിക്കണം. നമുക്ക് ആവശ്യമുള്ള സാധനങ്ങളെ, കഴിയുന്നത ഇവിടെയുള്ള അസംസ്കൃതപദാർത്ഥങ്ങളെ വിനിയോഗിച്ച് ഇവിടെത്തന്നെ ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കണം. ഇതിനായി ഒരു വ്യവസായവകുപ്പും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്ന് ഇവിടെ ചില ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർമാർ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഏതാനും ബിരുദധാരികൾക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കാനായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരേർപ്പാട് മാത്രമാണതെങ്കിൽ അതു വേണ്ടെന്നുവയ്ക്കുകയാണു നല്ലതു്. പൂർവ്വാനുഭവംകൊണ്ടു പറയുകയാണു്. സർ. ടി. വിജയരാഘവാചാരി ദിവാനായിരുന്നകാലത്തു് ഒരു വ്യവസായവകുപ്പു രൂപീകരിച്ചു് ഒരു പരീക്ഷണം നടത്തിയതു് നമുക്കെല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാം. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടുഭണ്ഡാഗാരത്തിലെ പണം രമ്പളരൂപത്തിൽ ഏതാനുംപേർക്കു കിട്ടിയതല്ലാതെ നാട്ടുകാർക്ക് അതുകൊണ്ടു വല്ല ഗുണവുമുണ്ടായോ? ഒന്നുമില്ല. മത്സ്യവ്യവസായം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചാൽ ഏതാനും വെറും ബി. എ. ക്കാരുടേയും അവരുടെ ഗ്രൂപാർട്ടിക്കാരുടേയും പുറപ്പാടായി. വാണിജ്യവകുപ്പു രൂപീകരിക്കണമെന്നു തീർച്ചയാക്കിയാൽ കച്ചവടത്തെപ്പറ്റിയാതൊരു പ്രായോഗികജ്ഞാനവുമില്ലാത്ത അനേകം ബിരുദധാരികൾ അപേക്ഷകന്മാരായിട്ടുണ്ടാകും. ഓരോ ചാപ്പും വേഴ്ചയും ഗ്രൂപാർട്ടിയുമൊക്കെ നോക്കി ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വകുപ്പുകളിൽ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നപക്ഷം നാട്ടുകാർക്കു യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവുമുണ്ടാകയില്ലെന്നുള്ള വസ്തുത അധികൃതന്മാർ ഇനിയെങ്കിലും വിസ്മരിച്ചുകളയരുതു്. വ്യവസായവിഷയങ്ങളിൽ പ്രായോഗികജ്ഞാനവും പ്രത്യേകവൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യവുമുള്ളവരെ ആകർഷിച്ചുവെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമെ വിജയമുണ്ടാകയുള്ളു. ഇതിനുമുമ്പു നമുക്കു ചില പരാജയങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആ ഭയത്താൽ നാം അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കരുതു്. ആദ്യം ചാലക്കുടി മൺപാ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ത്തുവ്യവസായം അഭിവൃദ്ധിയിൽ കലാശിച്ചു എങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു നല്ല വിദഗ്ദ്ധനെ ഏല്പിച്ചപ്പോൾ അതു നന്നായിവരുന്നുണ്ടല്ലോ. അതിനാൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും പുതിയ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ തുടങ്ങുകയാണെങ്കിൽ പ്രത്യേകവിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരെ വരുത്തി പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തുകയും അവ വിജയപ്രദമാകുമ്പോൾ സ്വദേശികളെ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരുടെ കീഴിൽ പരിശീലിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. നമുക്കും ഒരു വ്യവസായവകുപ്പുണ്ടെന്നു് അഭിമാനിക്കുവാനോ വല്ലവർക്കും ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കാനോ ആയിട്ടു വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടു സ്ഥാപിക്കരുതെന്നു് ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

The House rose for lunch at 2 p. m. and reassembled at 3 p. m. with Mr. P. Krishna Menon in the chair.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ, വ്യവസായവും വാണിജ്യവും അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ പ്രത്യേകം ഏജൻറിനെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കുകയോ മറ്റേതെങ്കിലും പ്രകാരത്തിൽ അതിനുവേണ്ട പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ചെയ്യുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടൊന്നും വിരോധമില്ല. എങ്കിലും എനിക്കു് ഗവൺമെണ്ടിൻറെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാനുള്ളതു് ഇനിയും ആവശ്യമില്ലാതെ പുതിയ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾ സൃഷ്ടിക്കുകയും പുതിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു് പണത്തിൻറെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടു് കൂട്ടരുതെന്നാണു്. എത്രവലിയ തുകയും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവന്നാലും വേണ്ടില്ല, നല്ല വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചാലേ ഇവകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഫലമുണ്ടാകയുള്ളൂ. ഒരു പുതിയ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു് ഇതിലേക്കു ഉണ്ടാക്കി അതിൽ ഇവിടെയുള്ള ഒരുത്തനെ പിടിച്ചുവെച്ചാൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻറെ പണം കളയാമെന്നല്ലാതെ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ വാണിജ്യമോ, വ്യവസായമോ അതുകൊണ്ടു് അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുകയില്ല. "രാമേശ്വരത്തു ക്ഷൗരം" എന്നു പറയുന്നതുപോലെ പലതിലും കൂറേശ്ശെകൂറേശ്ശെ തൊട്ടുനോക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം ഈവകകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ അത്ര കൊള്ളുകയില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ പോട്ടറീസ് അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻവേണ്ടി ഒരു എക്സ്പെർട്ടിനെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിൻറെ ഫലം 'എങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു' ആദ്യം കാണുക. അതു് ഏറ്റവും നല്ലനിലയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ശ്രമിയ്ക്കുകയാണു് ആദ്യമായിട്ടു് ഗവൺമെൻറു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Sir, the proposal made by the Hon'ble Member who moves this cut is unexceptionable in itself. He pleads for the adoption of a more vigorous and far-sighted policy in regard to industrial development in the State. Nobody can take any exception to that. He who says that the industries in the State should not be developed is certainly unpatriotic. But the difficulty comes in, when definite proposals

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

are contemplated or made. The Industries Department in the State had a very chequered career. We, with our agriculture and the facilities for carrying on agricultural operations assisted no doubt by the certainty of the monsoons till some years ago, were content with what we got from the land. But with the opening of the Railway and other pieces of convenience for coming into touch with the outside world, industries began gradually to grow up in the State. The Government also began to take some part in the industrial development of the State. But unfortunately for the State and for the people, the part played by the Government in the development of industries has not been very successful. We began with an old veteran who had served his term in Mysore, Mr. Subbuswamy Ayyar. He filled the Museum with all sorts of fancy articles paying them fancy prices. With the expiry of the term of Mr. Subbuswamy Ayyar, that Department ceased to exist independently and it was afterwards combined with, I believe, the Education Department till some one arrived from England. The one who arrived was, unfortunately, not an industrial man but an account man. The Government then thought that an expert in accountancy would be good to fill the industrial post and the department had again an independent existence. When the Comptrolier's post fell vacant, the Government then thought that it was not necessary to have an Industries Department and again it was combined with the Education Department. That is the career of the Industries Department in this State.

Sir, this is no good. If we want our industries to develop, the State must apply itself actively to helping it, subsidising it for example and so on. Asking the Hon'ble Member for Education to attend to this part of the work is only a sort of eye-wash. People know what it is. The Industries Department cannot be satisfactorily attended to by any Member now occupying the Government benches along with his other duties. An expert has to be imported. But then another difficulty arises. We have our own difficulty in getting experts. We can get them only through the advice of other persons. With old Subbuswami Ayyar, our enterprise in this direction has not been very successful or happy. So, the first thing is the finding out of an expert. A department existing as such may not be absolutely necessary. State industry can, I may not state it absolutely, seldom thrive. The history of the world shows that. It is only very recently, in Russia, that State-industries has succeeded. The particular constitution which is adapted to the successful inauguration of industries does not obtain here.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

You will find, Sir, that industries do not thrive when undertaken by States. They can subsidise it or they can supply cheap power and they can help them in various other directions. In recommending the inauguration of a far-sighted and vigorous policy, in regard to industries, I have in view several methods of rendering State aid to Industries more than the opening of an Industrial Department itself. Of course, it will be very good if a development department is created and besides industries, matters such as Co-operation, Panchayats and other allied State activities are tacked on to it and assistants are given to this development officer to carry on the allied works. Every industry has great difficulties in marketting its produce. I may just refer to the tile industry. I know as a matter of fact that during this year, the factory owners were finding it very difficult to get waggons and without much necessity they had to order for 7 waggons at a time; otherwise they could not get a waggon.

Another thing, I may mention. Of course, we have got our textile industry in Trichur. That is an industry which can be successfully developed in the State. Now to send yarn from Trichur, say to a place like Calcutta and to send yarn to a place like Madura,it is cheaper byRailway in the case of the more distant place. The Railway by some arrangement with big companies have made the transport of their yarns cheaper than the mills in our State and other mills similarly situated. Then facility for cheap transport should be provided by the Government. Somebody years ago opened the canal to Trichur. But it has almost dried up. Even steam boats can go to Trichur if the canal is opened and Trichur can become an inland port. I understand that when Mr.Dann visited Trichur some time back, he had a talk with the Chairman and the opening of a sub-port at Trichur was one of the topics of conversation. Trichur naturally would be the industrial centre of Cochin and with the Harbour development, it will be extremely helpful if the Government opens out that canal to make it available for cheap transport by water.

Another matter which the Government may usefully note is the supply of cheap power. Till you walk out your own hydro-electric scheme in Peringalkuttu or Adarapilli, the Government will do well to supply cheap fuel. It is very difficult to get fuel from the forest. It has become very dear. Fuel is absolutely necessary for the running of all our mills.

Another consideration is the supply of oil. These companies who deal in oil are in fact selling at more distant places at a cheaper rate than they sell here. Now, Cochin has become

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

a pucca port and under some agreement those companies are bound to sell their oil in the Cochin State at least at Ernakulam at the same rate as at Bombay or Madras. I do not know whether the Government has looked into this question.

Beginning with such small helps, if the Government goes in vigorously and willingly into this matter, in course of time we can develop our State Industries. But instead of that, if you go in hastily, appointing some departmental head, it will be all waste. I can only bring to the notice of the House the example of the Tanneries. Then the Government committed a big mistake. Of course, the Government had some hand in it. Before building the factory for which assistance could have been got from any engineering firm, they appointed a Tannery Expert to start with and most of the funds of the Tanneries were consumed before the Tannery was built. Such mistakes should not be committed. Bit by bit we must proceed and then when the time comes, we can open a department itself.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എം. ഇബ്രാഹിം.—സർ, ഇതിനശേഷമുള്ള ചില ഉപക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ വരുവാനായി എനിക്കു വളരെ തിരക്കുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ ഔസേപ്പു പറഞ്ഞ ഒന്നുരണ്ടു സംഗതികളിൽ എനിക്ക് അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് അതൊന്നു പറയുവാനാണ് ഞാൻ എഴുന്നേറ്റു നില്ക്കുന്നത്. അദ്ദേഹം പറയുകയുണ്ടായി State Industries പരാജയമാണെന്ന്. അതു ശരിയാണെന്ന് എനിയ്ക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. സക്കാർവകയായുള്ള വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ പരാജയമല്ലെന്നുള്ളതിനു് അനേകം തെളിവുകൾ ഉണ്ട്. റഷ്യയെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ നരകമെന്നാണല്ലോ വ്യാഖ്യാനം; ഞാൻ എപ്പോഴും റഷ്യയെ സ്വപ്നം കാണുന്ന ആളാണല്ലോ. റഷ്യയെക്കൂടാതെ ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള നരകങ്ങളൊന്നുമില്ലാത്ത മറ്റു പല പരിഷ്കൃതരാജ്യങ്ങളും വ്യവസായങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം വളരെ പരിഷ്കൃതമായ നയന്ത്രണനയം സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അമേരിക്ക സ്വതന്ത്രസമ്പദ്വാദികളുടെ കടന്നൽകൂടല്ല: റിപ്പബ്ലിക്കൻ ഭരണസമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളെ അപലപിക്കുവാൻ ഉചിതമായ പ്രായോഗികബാധനിയന്ത്രണങ്ങൾക്കുപോലും ധൈര്യം വന്നിട്ടില്ല. പ്രത്യേകതാല്പര്യക്കുത്തകക്കാരുടെ അനുമോദനത്തെക്കൂടി ആഗ്രഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് പരിഷ്കൃതമായ ഒരു ഭരണം നടത്തുന്ന രാജ്യമാണ് അമേരിക്ക. അവിടത്തെ പ്രസിദ്ധങ്ങളായ റൂസ്വെൽട്ടിന്റെ ഉത്സാഹത്തിന്മേൽ ആ രാജ്യത്തിലെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയെ തീരെ ഇല്ലാതാക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി സ്റ്റോറുവകയായി വച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കൈത്തൊഴിലുകളും വ്യവസായശാലകളും നടത്തിവരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ ധരിക്കണം.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സ്റ്റോറുവകയായിട്ട് ഉണ്ടോ?

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Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—State control.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എം. ഇബ്രാഹിം.—എന്നാൽ അതു പോകട്ടെ. നിയന്ത്രണവും ഉടമസ്ഥതയും അടുത്തടുത്ത പടികളാണ്. നിങ്ങൾക്ക് അനുകരണത്തിനു സംശയിക്കുവാനേ പാടില്ലാത്ത ബ്രിട്ടീഷുഗവ്മെൻറ് എന്താണു ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നു നോക്കാം. അവിടെ ഒരു പുതിയ തൊഴിൽപദ്ധതി പ്രധാനമന്ത്രിയുടെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ ആരംഭിക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നു. പതിനായിരം വീടുകൾ സർക്കാർവകയായി അടുത്ത ഒരു തിയ്യതിക്കുമുമ്പു പണിതുതീർക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് ആ പദ്ധതി. അനാരോഗ്യപ്രദങ്ങളായ ചെറുകുടിലുകൾ വെള്ളക്കാരന്റെ നാട്ടിലേ പാടില്ലെന്നാണ് അയാൾക്കുള്ള നിർബ്ബന്ധം. അതു് സർക്കാർകൺട്രോൾ മാത്രമല്ല; ഉടമസ്ഥതയുംകൂടിയാണ്. ഈ ഗൃഹനിർമ്മാണപദ്ധതിമൂലം പത്തു ലക്ഷത്തോളം ആളുകൾക്ക് ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടിൽ തൊഴിൽ പുതിയതായി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്. സർക്കാർ വകയായ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ഇന്നു പരിഷ്കൃതമെന്നു പറയാവുന്ന ഭരണങ്ങൾ കൂടുതൽകൂടുതൽ അംഗീകരിച്ചുവരുന്ന ഒരു കാലമാണിതു്. അതിനാൽ ഇതു കേൾക്കുമ്പോഴേക്കു് ആർക്കും വെകിളിപിടിക്കേണ്ടതില്ല. സ്റ്റേറുകൺട്രോളും (സർക്കാർനിയന്ത്രണം) സ്റ്റേറുടമസ്ഥതയും തമ്മിൽ വളരെ ചെറിയ ഒരു വ്യത്യാസം മാത്രമേയുള്ളുവെന്നു നേരത്തേ പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലോ. നിങ്ങളുടെ മേൽക്കോയ്മയായ ബ്രിട്ടീഷുഗവ്മെൻറ് കൈക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന നയം നിങ്ങൾക്കും ഉടനടി സ്വീകരിക്കരുതോ? അതിൽ സംശയിക്കുവാനും ആലോചിക്കുവാനും കമ്മറിക്കുടി കുറെ പണം പൊലിക്കുവാനും എന്താവശ്യം? വിപ്ലവമോ സ്ഥിതിസമത്വമോ ഇല്ലാത്ത ഈ സൂക്ഷ്മപ്രകാരമായ കാര്യപരിപാടിയെ കൈവരിക്കുവാൻ നിങ്ങൾ എന്തിനു സങ്കോചപ്പെടുന്നുവെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്. റഷ്യയുടെ ഭരണഘടനയുമായി ചില അന്തരങ്ങളുള്ള ഇറലിയിലും ജർമ്മനിയിലും State industries (സർക്കാർ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ) നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ലാമെമ്പർക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതാണല്ലോ. ഇങ്ങനെ പല രാജ്യങ്ങളിലും സർക്കാർഉടമസ്ഥതയിലുള്ള വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ഒരു പ്രായോഗികപ്രശ്നമായിരിക്കേ ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഇവിടെ കണ്ടപോലെ അത്ര വളരെയൊന്നും പരിഭ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതില്ല. ഇവിടെ സ്റ്റേറുവകയായ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രീസ് (സർക്കാരുവകയായ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ) നടപ്പാക്കേണ്ട അത്യാവശ്യമുണ്ട്. ഭയങ്കരമായ ഇവിടത്തെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയേയും ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തേയും മറേറതുവിധമാണു പരിഹരിക്കുക? പ്രത്യേകവിദഗ്ധന്മാരുടെ മേൽനോട്ടത്തിലും നാട്ടുകാരുടെ ആവേശപൂർവ്വമായ സഹകരണത്തോടും ഈദൃശങ്ങളായ വമ്പിച്ച തൊഴിൽപദ്ധതികൾ നടപ്പാക്കിയാൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനും വളരെ ആദായമുണ്ടാകും. അങ്ങിനെ ആദായമുണ്ടാക്കിയാൽ കൂടുതൽ സമ്പത്തും പറയണമല്ലോ.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

എപ്പോഴും Business (ഏറ്റെടുക്കൽ) നന്നാക്കണമെന്നല്ലാതെ പൊതുവേ രാജ്യത്തിലെ തൊഴിൽ ഇല്ലായ്മയെ ഇല്ലാതാക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുവാൻകൂടി സാധിക്കാത്ത നിലയിൽ നിങ്ങൾ പരിചയിച്ചുപോയി. ഒരു കച്ചവടക്കാരനെപ്പോലെ ലാഭം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതുമതലയല്ല ഒരു ഭരണത്തിനു പ്രധാനമായുള്ളതു്. എപ്പോഴും നിങ്ങളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ മിച്ചം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിൽ പതിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. വ്യക്തികൾ മാത്രം ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഇൻറസ്ട്രീസിൽ (വ്യവസായങ്ങളിൽ) ഏർപ്പെട്ടാൽ അവക്കു് അതിൽ വേണ്ടത്ര വിജയമോ രാജ്യക്ഷേമത്തിനുതകുന്ന നിലയിലുള്ള വ്യാപ്തിയോ കൂലിനിരക്കിനേയും വേലസമയത്തേയും തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട പരിഷ്കൃതാശയങ്ങളോടുകൂടിയ മനഃസ്ഥിതിയോ ഉണ്ടാകയില്ലെന്നു നാം ഭവസേന അറിയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണു് സ്റ്റേറ്റുവകയായി ഇൻറസ്ട്രീസു് (വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ) നടത്തണമെന്നു് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ ചായക്കടിയിൽ പോട്ടറീസ് (മൺകൂടവ്യവസായങ്ങൾ) നടത്തുന്നതിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ സ്റ്റേറ്റു ഇൻറസ്ട്രീസ് (സർക്കാർ വ്യവസായം) വേണമെന്നുള്ള പ്രധാനതത്വം കൊച്ചീഗവർമ്മെൻറു സ്വീകരിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പരിഷ്കൃതമായ മനഃസ്ഥിതി കുറച്ചുകൂടി വിശാലമായ നിലയിൽ പ്രവൃത്തിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും കൊച്ചിയുടെ പൊതുവായ രാജ്യക്ഷേമത്തിനു് അനുകൂലമായിരിക്കുക.

ഇനി ഒരു കാര്യം മാത്രമേ പറയുവാനുള്ളു. വ്യക്തികളെക്കൊണ്ടു് ഇന്നുള്ളപോലെ വ്യാപാരങ്ങൾ എങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യിച്ചാലും നമ്മുടെ കാര്യം നടക്കയില്ല. ഒരു ഫോർഡുകമ്പനിയോ ഒരു റാക്ക്ഫെല്ലർ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ടോ ലോകത്തെ രക്ഷിക്കയില്ല. അത്തരം എത്രയോ ലക്ഷം വ്യാപാരകേന്ദ്രങ്ങളുണ്ടായാലേ ഇന്നത്തെ ഭ്രഷ്ടപക്ഷത്തിൻറെ ദാരിദ്ര്യം ശമിക്കയുള്ളു. അതു താനേ ഉണ്ടാകട്ടെ എന്നുവെച്ചാൽ പല നൂറാണ്ടുകൾ പിടിക്കും. വ്യക്തികൾക്കു് ഉള്ളതു പുരോഗമനവാഞ്ഛ സ്റ്റേറ്റുകൾക്കുണ്ടാകയില്ല എന്നാണു് ഇതിനു് എതിരായി സാധാരണ പറയാറുള്ള ഒരു വലിയ വാദം എന്നാൽ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രീസു് (വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ) സ്റ്റേറ്റുവകയായി നടത്തിയാൽ കൂടുതൽ പുരോഗതിയേ ഉണ്ടാകയുള്ളു. വ്യവസായങ്ങളും തൊഴിൽശാലകളും ഒരു ഭരണം ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നതുമൂലം വ്യവസായങ്ങളുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധി മന്ദമാകുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ—കയറിക്കയറിക്കുതിക്കുവാൻ കൂട്ടാക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ—അതു ഭരണത്തിൻറെ തരക്കേടുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമാണു്. എത്രയോ വ്യക്തികൾ കടന്നു തലകുത്തിമറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുപോലും സാധിക്കാത്ത വിജയങ്ങൾ റഷ്യയിലും അമേരിക്കയിലും സാധാരണ നിങ്ങൾ മാതൃകയായി പറയുന്ന ഇട്ടിണ്ണിലും ഉണ്ടാകാമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നിങ്ങളെപ്പോലുള്ള ഒരു മിടുമിടുക്കൻ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു് ആ കാര്യം സാധിക്കുന്നതു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

നെസംബന്ധിച്ച് എന്താണ് ഇത്ര സംശയം? അതുകൊണ്ട് സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ഈവക സൃഷ്ടിപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ശക്തിയായി കയ്യിട്ട പ്രവൃത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് ഒന്നുകൂടി ഉൽഘോഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mrs. Swaris.—Sir, I wish to say a few words about the industrial development. The need for the introduction of vocational training in schools in our State has often been emphasised, but so far nothing tangible appears to have been done to enable students after leaving the school to find a decent occupation. It is unreasonable to force a boy or a girl to undertake a secondary school course when his or her aptitude and inclinations are to secure a vocational training. It is generally known that in almost all provinces attempts have been made in recent years to introduce pre-vocational instruction in the ordinary schools. But there has been no clear indication of the realisation by school authorities of the objects and value of such instruction and its proper relationship to the ordinary school course. The Government ought to bestow more attention to Industry, Agriculture and Commerce in future, if they wish to solve the unemployment problem in the State. The mass of vocations, in any civilized State consisted of occupations in industry, commerce and agriculture and how far the present system of education is fitting boys and girls to give the best service in those occupations and how far the leaders of industry, commerce and agriculture were contributing to the success of the system merits consideration. With these few words, I wholeheartedly support this motion.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, Government wholeheartedly accepted the principle of this motion, but as pointed out by some of the Hon'ble Members, there are certain difficulties in creating a separate department for Industries. In the first place, the Industries Department, as was pointed out by the Hon'ble Member for Anthikkad, has a checkered history and the last proceedings bring the winding up of the Department said that the results so far achieved do not justify the continuance of a separate department of industries. Subsequent to that the Potteries have been revived and we also hope that the Tanneries will also be revived. The Government are going to electrify the two important towns and cheap power will be made available for industrial enterprise and before finding out how precisely it is likely to be on the earning capacity of the individuals it will be hazardous to create one more department which, as the Hon'ble Member for South Ezhuvas remarked, may be just as inefficient as it is at present. The Government have absolutely no quarrel with the Hon'ble Member and it is

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

their earnest desire that everything should be done for adopting a more vigorous and far-sighted policy regarding the industrial development in the State. The only question is with regard to the date of birth of this new department about which the Hon'ble Member has spoken at length, as one of the means for the revival of the industrial condition of the State. In that particular thing it is not possible for me to give an exact date. Without any reservation, therefore, I would say, in the words of the cut motion the Government whole-heartedly accept the principle; and since the Hon'ble Member has not definitely said what should be immediately attended to, I can only say that after watching the progress of the schemes which are already on the anvil further steps would be taken.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Sir, I am glad that the Government are generous enough to accept the principle and not only that, as the motion stands, it is only a vigorous and far-sighted policy that is requested of the Government. Now in putting into practice this vigorous policy or the various methods which might be suggested in carrying out that policy I mentioned also, it is true, the creation of an industrial department. If, of course, the Government finds that it is not possible to create such a department in the near future I might still urge that there is no reason why they should not accept the motion which asks them only to follow a more vigorous and far-sighted policy. There are very many other ways in which that policy can be adopted and carried into effect. Some of my Hon'ble friends on this side have gone into details as to how the Government might help the industrial development in this State in various other ways than even the creation of a Department of Industry. In fact I myself am of opinion and I had even thought of saying that—that the creation of an Industrial Department, unless it is done vigorously, would serve no purpose at all. Here is a case of half-a loaf not being better than none. It should be either full loaf or none. It should be either well or nil. Perhaps in trying to stem the tide of a river, suppose you put a few basketful of earth and wait a few days and then put some basketful of earth. The whole thing is washed away and so it may be repeated a thousand times and no effect would be found. If at all it is to be done it should be done all at once. So unless money can be liberally spent on the creation of this Department I would not of course recommend the creation of an Industries Department. To institute a Department, then to starve it and to say it has been a failure, is cruel indeed. If at all a Department is to be instituted the Government must be prepared to spend money liberally on it. I think I have suggested to the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Government the means of finding out money. We should not be frightened by all the implications and all the difficulties that might come about. If you want to avoid all such difficulties and take all such things we shall never do a thing. Some boldness and initiative are necessary and if the fundamental part of it, that is to say, if any business scheme is going to be a paying concern, the Government will do well to find funds even by borrowing.

Another thing: One way of encouraging the industries would be granting subsidies as was remarked by the Hon'ble Member for Anthikad. I have my own experience as a member of the defunct Economic Development Committee. We sent up a few proposals and recommendations recommending certain financial assistance to some of the industries which we thought deserved encouragement. Most of those recommendations were wrecked on the rock of inadequate security. Now, I am the last man to advocate any reckless spending of money on the part of the Government. I don't say that the Government should wrecklessly throw away money on concerns which would not be sufficiently secure. But even there some boldness is required. If you want to make cent per cent certainly in the matter of security I may say no loan could be advanced. Many applications are coming up before the Government seeking assistance from individuals who would like to come forward and start new industries so as to popularise it. In such cases, I think, the Government can very well adopt a vigorous policy of giving help more liberally.

Then, that such a Department would be unnecessary was alluded to by the Hon'ble Member for south Ezhuvas and also by the Hon'ble Member for Anthikad. Well, I would quite agree with them that if the department is not going to be worked vigorously there is no case for the institution of such a Department. Once again I may say to start a department, then to starve it, and then to say that it has been a failure is a cruel thing no doubt. If at all we do anything in this direction we must do it well. Therefore, I would say that even the creation of a Department and the starting of industries under the auspices of that Department would not be an undesirable thing. The fact that we have had certain failures and that fact is going to be once more repeated is no argument. This Department especially in the circumstances of this case is bound to be a useful Department if money is spent on it liberally and that money could be found for such productive purposes I have also shown. If the Government can have that boldness they would do well even to take that step. But if the Government is going to fight shy of it or to avoid it by saying that it is beyond its reach then I

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

would most respectfully say, let the Government try all other methods which have been suggested by the Hon'ble Member for Anthikad, *viz.*, supplying cheap transport, cheap power and cheap methods of communication, subsidising industries, making provision for waggons and the more vigorous policy, especially in the matter of giving loans to the various industries and even that would constitute the adoption of a vigorous policy. If that is done well and if at the end of that, experience justifies the creation of a Department they can do that also. I do not want to urge upon that particular aspect of my cut motion. I would say that the cut motion as it stands is only to request the Government to adopt a more vigorous and far-sighted policy. In what particular shape it is possible for the Government to adopt that also I would leave to the good sense of the Government, though I have made these suggestions for their kind consideration. With that I think I should press this motion to a division in the hope that in the form I have given it now it will be acceptable to the Government.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, we have accepted the motion and I don't find the necessity for pressing it to a division.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—The Government having accepted the principle and being willing to act accordingly, as far as possible, I have no objection to withdraw it.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 4.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,482 for salaries by Re. 1. (To urge upon the Government the necessity for creating a few more posts in the cadre of Assistant Professors 1st grade and promote into it the seniormost Assistant Professors of the 2nd grade.)*

Mr. President, Sir, I have tabled this cut to reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,482 for salaries by Re. 1 to urge upon the Government the necessity for creating a few more posts in the cadre of Assistant Professors first grade and promote into it the seniormost Assistant Professors of the second grade. This I feel is a proposition which may not find favour with the Government in as much as it is sure to involve a bit of additional expenditure and also one which may not have the approval of this side of the House completely if they do not take pains to understand what exactly it is proposed through this cut. To make the House understand what it is that I want to be done through this cut I will just refer to the position of these Professors as it obtains to-day. In the general re-organisation of the scales of pay relating to the various Departments the Government was pleased to give the Assistant Professors of our College doing

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

lecturing work even in the B. A. Classes only an amount of Rs. 80 to start with rising up to Rs. 125—that is the lowest grade. Then another grade in the section of Assistant Professors is on Rs. 125 to Rs. 200. That is what the Government was pleased to give to a few gentlemen. This allotment was against the express recommendations of the University Commission which even in the cases of aided institutions of the first grade proposed a much higher starting pay and expressed a hope that with regard to the State-owned institutions a higher grade of pay will be given. What the University Commission recommended for even aided-Colleges was Rs. 100—10—150 to Assistant Lecturers. They had given Professors Rs. 250—400, Lecturers Rs. 150—250 and Assistant Lecturers Rs. 100—150. This is what they had proposed. Evidently the scale allowed by our Government to the lower grade of Assistant Professors is lower than what the Commission proposed for the lowest grade of Assistant Professors even in the aided institutions. This scale of pay allowed to these Assistant Professors is again much lower than what is obtaining in the Sister States. Mysore, for example, gives to the Assistant Professors a grade of Rs. 200—300, Travancore gives Rs. 200—300, and Rs. 100 to 150 to 175. Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 is given to Demonstrators who have no lecturing work. To Professors in the lowest grade doing lecturing work the Sister State of Travancore gives Rs. 150 to Rs. 175.

President —Was the Hon'ble Member informed of the condition under which the cut-motion was allowed, *viz.*, that the non-votable pay of officers should not be referred to?

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—There is a communication addressed to me, Sir, that the cut motion is accepted but that I should not speak upon the pay of these persons. There is no injunction that I should not compare our pays with the pay obtaining in Travancore and Mysore. What I said is that the pay obtaining here in this State is much lower than what it obtains in Mysore and Travancore.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—On a point of order, Sir. Is it out of order in the course of a discussion to say that the pay of an officer is so and so ? Suppose he makes a comparative statement comparing the pay given to the Assistant Professors in Mysore and that in Cochin; Does it constitute a discussion of the subject barred by the communication?

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Sir, I would respectfully maintain that we are entitled to speak on the pay of the higher grade Assistant Professors also. But we could not cut it.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President.—Comparatively put, I would not have raised this question because a reference to the comparative pay may not be out of place. But I have my own limitations because I may inform the House that the cut motion was admitted on condition that this will not be referred to.

Mr. A Sankara Poduval.—Will not be referred to or discussed?

President.—I understand that the motion was admitted on the condition that the mover should not refer to the salary. I will read the Secretary's communication. "I have the honour by direction to inform you that your cut motion re: the Assistant Professors has been admitted with the restriction that you should not refer to their pay while moving the motion". That is what I read here. Therefore it is only in the light of that communication that I have reminded the Hon'ble Member about this question. If the Hon'ble Member wishes to depart from the direction given and if it is raised as a point of order I will rule that it is not proper.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—May I know, Sir, under what rule or order or section of the book binding upon us that this injunction has been issued? Is there a qualified admission of cuts?

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I have only to refer the Hon'ble Member to the general provision of the absolute right vested in the President to make a ruling, which cannot be questioned in any case.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—The only point to be considered is whether the cut motion may be allowed or disallowed. The President can make a ruling in the House when the Member refers to a point outside the jurisdiction. But between the President and the Member, behind the back of the Members of this House, an understanding cannot be come.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Sir, first I maintain that this questioning of the President's ruling or order is in itself out of order. Secondly the President has got the power to make a ruling. Under the residuary powers vested in the President under S. O. No. 71 where there is no definite procedure the President has plenary power of doing it. "The President shall have power to regulate the conduct of business in the Council in all matters not provided for in the Regulation, the Rules or the Standing Orders." Here I may explain. The President thought that the cut motion would be inadmissible if it was based upon the pay of the officers. But he, however, did not want to rule the motion out of order. Subject to such restrictions that peculiar situation was dealt with by the President under the residuary power vested in him under S. O. No. 71

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

and I again maintain that a ruling made by the President cannot be questioned in the Council.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—That is only to regulate the conduct of business.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I will read it out again. The President shall have power to regulate the conduct of business in all matters, etc.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Under that S. O. the President is not empowered to order as to what the Member should say or should not say.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I shall explain it further. What the President means by that is that a reference to the raising of the pay of the Assistant Professors should not be made. If all that is wanted is that there should be a reference made to comparative figures, I do not think there is any objection. Supposing the motion is interpreted in such a manner as to mean that a cut should be carried with the object of increasing the pay, to that alone the objection remains.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Where is the ruling of the President? What is contained in a private communication between the Secretary to the Council and Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan cannot be taken as a ruling and therefore it cannot be binding on this House.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—It is the President's orders that I have communicated to the Hon'ble Member. In this connection, I may also be permitted to invite the kind attention of the Hon'ble Member to section 16 (4) (iv). "The salaries and allowances" of certain classes of officers cannot be discussed in this House, under this section.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—The Hon'ble the Secretary to the Council referred to section 16 (4) (iv). There what is objectionable is the discussion of a proposal. "The proposal of the Government for the appropriation of revenues or moneys relating to the following matters shall not be submitted to the vote of the Council". We do not discuss the proposal to give such and such a man such and such things. That is not the discussion here. We are discussing quite an abstract thing, not the pay of an officer, nor do we discuss their salary.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—My motion relates only to Assistant Professors second grade and the pay of these men is a votable item. I find here from the budget that this is not printed in italics. It is printed straight.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—The question only is this. A motion has been allowed conditionally. What is the effect of this? I would submit that the discussion in any other form will be wrong. If, on the other hand, the Chair thinks that the condition is of no avail or effect, a ruling may be given to that effect.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Can a motion be introduced on condition?

President.—There is nothing in the rules or regulation which will say that an admission cannot be made with a condition attached. It is still admission.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Are they conditional motions?

President.—No, conditional admissions.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—A motion under condition?

President.—Discussion under condition.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Discussion under restraint, under limitation.

President.—Any how, we need not waste our time in discussing this particular point. The Hon'ble Member had his say in the matter with regard to the pay. You will please not refer to the question of pay hereafter.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—We hope we are not bound by that.

President.—I am now giving the ruling with regard to the speaker. But with regard to others I shall see to it when it comes.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Now to continue, Sir, the pay of the Assistant Professors in the lower grade when compared with what is obtaining in the sister States is seen to be much lower. Then there is the further recommendation by the University Commission in their inspection report of this College. They recommended the establishment of a separate collegiate branch of educational service with improved scales of salaries. They then said that the institution of different grades of salaries for teachers of the same status will lead to discontent among the staff and is highly undesirable. What we obtain here to-day is the very thing that the University Commission said shall not be done. Later on in 1931 the University Commission when it visited the College said "The pay of the Junior Assistant Professors should be raised" obviously referring to the pay obtainable for the Assistant Professors of the lower grade. This recommendation of the Commission must have given some hope to the Assistant Professors who were then underpaid. When a reasonable authority like the University Commission makes a recommendation that the pay of the lower grade of Assistant Professors should be improved, they legitimately thought that our Government would be pleased to accept the recommendation of the University Commission and thus give them a higher pay, with the result that they worked hard and produced good results at the University examinations in these years. But to-day also their position remains the same.

Again at the time of the reorganisation there was a proportion kept up between the Assistant Professors of the higher

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

grade and the lower grade. In the higher grade there were twelve Assistant Professors as against 13 Assistant Professors in the lower grade. Subsequent to the reorganisation a few years hence because of the rush of students to our College the authorities had to increase the number of Assistant Professors. Instead of creating a few more posts of Assistant Professors in the higher grade what the Government did at that time was to create these additional places in the lower grade, thereby upsetting the original proportion of 12 to 13, to 12 to 17. We have recently the announcement that a few more Assistant Professors' posts are found to be necessary for the College because of the restriction regarding admission being removed by the University. It is proposed to appoint 6 more of them and that in the lower grade. Then the proportion comes to 12 to 23. Therefore the position is that these lower grade Assistant Professors did not only benefit themselves by the recommendations of the University Commission but also find their chances of promotion to the higher grade reduced by 50 per cent. I find from a reading of the Civil List that almost all these Assistant Professors of the lower grade have put in a service of 10 to 12 years. The earliest vacancy that may arise in the higher grade will be in the course of the next year. That is at the time of the retirement of the Principal and after two years when the Professor of History retires. To these places if regular promotions are made 2 or 3 of these Assistant Professors of the lower grade will get a lift to the next higher grade. Even then that will benefit only 2 or 3 of them. For 10 years to come after that there is no vacancy likely to arise. Therefore almost all these Assistant Professors who have now put in 10 to 12 years service will have to retire at the maximum of their grade namely Rs. 125 a month. That certainly is a position which consistent with the status and responsible work they are doing in the College should not be allowed to continue. So it is that I move this cut for the creation of a few more posts in the cadre of Assistant Professors in the higher grade and to promote the seniormost among these Assistant Professors to that cadre thereby giving a chance of promotion for at least a few of these persons who have been there for the last 10 to 12 years. When I raised this point in the Standing Finance Committee I was able to understand from the Diwan that there is a petition or memorandum from these Assistant Professors pending disposal by him and I was able to gather from the discussions that the matter is engaging his sympathetic consideration. What I therefore wanted through this cut motion was to make the sympathetic Diwan understand what really is the attitude of the non-official

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Members of this House on that question. And I earnestly hope that the cause of these hard-worked Assistant Professors will receive sympathetic consideration at the hands of the non-official Members also, thereby inducing the Government to pass the necessary orders which will be of ultimate benefit to these Professors. I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Members to support this proposition and see that the object aimed at is achieved.

President.—I should like to know from the Hon'ble mover of this cut motion whether it is his case that because of a paucity of first grade Assistant Professors interests of education suffers directly or only indirectly because others in the lower grade are not given better prospects. What is the gist of the motion?

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—The gist of the cut motion is to remove the discontent that is sure te set in in the minds of the Assistant Professors in the event of their pay being not improved.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—So that will be an anticipatory motion? (*Laughter*).

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Sir, I congratulate the Hon'ble Member for the great trouble he has taken to study these facts and figures. I think this House will unanimously oppose this motion. One reason urged for the enhancement of the pay is that the University has recommended a higher grade. If the Cochin Government were to carry out all the recommendations of the University Commission, I think we will have to spend all our revenues. What fantastic recommendations the University Commission has done in respect of the laboratories of our College is well aware of for all. They have been putting all sorts of obstacles in our way. They recommended men with fantastic grades of pay. For that one reason alone the motion is entitled to be thrown out by this House. I can understand the force of the recommendations if they were giving us a grant to carry on the work for paying these Professors. But as this is not the case I suppose their recommendations are only gratuitous, which is clear from their recommending one grade of pay for aided Colleges and another for Sirkar Colleges.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—That is not so.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—The Hon'ble Member read out that the University Commission "expressed the hope" that such and such things will be done by us. Why should the University Commission "express the hope" that our Government should spend more money by way of increased pay to these Assistant Professors? I respectfully beg to maintain that our service is a highly paid service compared with the work they turn out in the Colleges. If you look at the Budget you will

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

be pleased to find that there are 3 Professors on 400 to 500, 6 on 250 to 400, Assistant Professors, first grade 12 on 125 to 200, and Assistant Professors, second grade 17 on 80 to 125—all these to maintain one first grade College and still the mover maintains that they are low-paid and that they deserve sympathetic consideration. I do not want to belittle their services. But we who know something about the College know the exact nature of the work these people drawing Rs. 400 and 500 are doing.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I was referring to the pay of the second grade Assistant Professors on Rs. 80 to 125.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I am referring to their work. This House knows what enormous difference there is between the work of a District Judge and a Professor of Modern History who are both drawing Rs. 500. The Professors are teaching that Henry VIII married Catherine of Aragon and divorced her for a second wife, Anne Boleyn and such other useless stuff and same thing is repeated every year. It is for the House to decide whether these Professors are low-paid or ill-paid.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—My cut motion refers to the case of the Assistant Professors.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—The Assistant Professors are assisting this kind of work. In these circumstances, I respectfully beg to submit that the claim made on behalf of these Assistant Professors by the Hon'ble Member for Mulakunnathukavu is rather fantastic. I hope the House will throw out this motion in toto.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട പള്ളിരുത്തിമെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതുപോലെ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ തീരെ കാര്യമില്ലെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം എനിക്കില്ല. അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞ ഒരഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നു. വ ഠ —ാമതു വരെ ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തു അവരെ പ്രൊഫസർമാരായി വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. എന്നാൽ നമ്മുടെ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിന്റെ പണം തികയാതെവരുന്നതു് ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്ത പ്രൊഫസർമാരെ വച്ചിട്ടാണു്.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—They are Lecturers.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—കൂട്ടികൾ കൂടി എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു് ലക്ചറിനു ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടു വല്ലതുമുണ്ടോ? കൂട്ടികൾ ഇരുന്നു കേൾക്കയല്ലേ വേണ്ടു? ഇപ്പോൾ ചരിത്രം, സാഹിത്യം മുതലായ വിഷയങ്ങളിൽ—സയൻസിനെപ്പറ്റി എനിക്കു നിശ്ചയമില്ല—കൂട്ടികൾ ധാരാളം കൂടിയാലും പ്രൊഫസർമാക്കു വേല കൂടുതൽ ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല.

നല്ല ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തു് വലിയ കേമന്മാരെ പ്രൊഫസർമാരായിട്ടു നിയമിക്കണം. അവരുടെ പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ആക്കാൻ തക്കമാതിരിട്ടണം ഉള്ളവയായിരിക്കണം. യൂറോപ്പിലും. മറ്റും അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവരെയാണ് പ്രൊഫസർമാരായി വെക്കുന്നത്. ഇവിടെ നമ്മുടെ പ്രൊഫസർമാർക്ക് കുട്ടികളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുതന്നെ വലിയ വിഷമമാണ്. നല്ല ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തു ആളെ വെക്കുവാൻ പണമില്ലെങ്കിൽ കുറെ പ്രൊഫസർമാരെ പുറത്തുകളഞ്ഞിട്ട് വേണ്ടാ പ്രൊഫസർമാരെ വെച്ചു ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുക.

കോളേജിൽനിന്നുപുറത്തു വന്ന ഉടനെ പ്രൊഫസർ ആക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. കുറെ മാസം കൂടുതൽ കഴിഞ്ഞു എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു അയാളെ പ്രൊഫസർ ആക്കിവെക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. കുറെ പ്രായവും പരിചയവും വന്നുകഴിഞ്ഞതിനു ശേഷമല്ലാതെ അവരെ കുട്ടികളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഏല്പിക്കരുതു്. നിങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടികളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ വ ഠ ക. കൊടുത്താൽ ഒരു പ്രൊഫസറെ കിട്ടുമല്ലോ എന്നാണു് നിങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. വ ഠ ക കൊടുത്താലും ഒരു നല്ല പ്രൊഫസറെ കിട്ടാൻ വിഷമമാണ്. ഏതായാലും ഗവൺമെൻറു് മുളങ്കുന്നത്തുകാവു മെമ്പർ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ തീരെ കാര്യമില്ലെന്നു വച്ചു തള്ളരുതു്. പണമില്ലെന്നുള്ള കാരണത്തിന്മേലായിരിക്കാം ഇങ്ങിനെ കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ പ്രൊഫസർമാരെ വെക്കുന്നതു്. ഗവൺമെൻറിനു പണത്തിനു വേണ്ടി, ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കുറക്കുകയല്ലാതെ പ്രൊഫസർമാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറക്കുകയല്ല വേണ്ടതു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. എസ്. കേശവൻനമ്പൂതിരി.—സർ, തെക്കെ ഇഴവ മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞതിൽ എനിക്കു് കുറച്ചൊരു അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസം തോന്നുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇത്രവളരെ പ്രൊഫസർമാരുടെ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നും കേമന്മാരായ ആളുകൾക്കു് കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളംകൊടുത്തു് കുറച്ചാളുകളെ മാത്രം വെക്കണമെന്നും അദ്ദേഹം പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. പാശ്ചാത്യ സ്കൂൾകലാശാലകളിൽ അങ്ങിനെയാണു് നടന്നുവരുന്നതെന്നു് അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞു. അവിടെയെല്ലാം പ്രൊഫസർമാർക്കു കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അവരുടെ കീഴിൽ കുറെ ട്യൂട്ടർമാരെ കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇവിടെ ഇവർക്കു പ്രൊഫസർമാരെന്നു പേരുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ട്യൂട്ടർമാരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തിയാണു് നിർവ്വഹിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇവിടെയുള്ള പ്രൊഫസർമാർക്കും ശമ്പളം കൂടുതലുണ്ടു്. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ പ്രൊഫസർമാരേക്കാൾ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടനുഭവിക്കുന്നവർ ട്യൂട്ടർമാരാണു്. ട്യൂട്ടർമാർക്കു ഫ ഇ ക—ൽ അധികം ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു് എനിക്കു് അഭിപ്രായമില്ല. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ളവരെ പിരിച്ചുവിടുകയുമാകാം എന്നാണെനിക്കഭിപ്രായമുള്ളതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ നടന്നുവരുന്ന രീതിയിൽ യാതൊരു മാറ്റവും വരുത്തണമെന്നു് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Sir, I oppose the motion. The whole difficulty has arisen out of giving the name of Assistant Professors to these gentlemen. They are either demonstrators or tutors, or at the most lecturers. Somehow or other, these 17 persons are Assistant Professors, second grade. Most of the Hon'ble Members of this House may know that in Colleges in Madras and othe places, persons who pass out with high distinctions are immediately appointed either as demonstrators or as tutors. Many of the legal luminaries we have come across, both at Trivandrum and Madras were at one time or other tutors either in the Christian College or some such other colleges. The veteran politician Mr. S. Satyamurthi immediately became a tutor after passing his B. A. Ordinarily this serves as a stepping stone for their future progress. Here, unfortunately for the Maharaja's College at Ernakulam, we have to be guided in these cases by either the recommendations or the injunctions of the Madras University. For teaching about 700 students, we find 3 Professors on 400 to 500 grade, 6 persons on 250 to 400, Assistant Professors 1st grade 12 on 125 to 200 and Assistant Professors 2nd grade 17; the total comes to nearly 40. We have no residential college here. I can understand if we have a residential college the number will have to be increased. It is not the Professors that are attending to the large number of students, it is the tutors. And comparing figures we will see that there is ample scope for promotion. Either age or death carries away persons. There are 3 Professors in one grade, 6 Professors in another grade, 12 in the 1st grade of Assistant Professors in 125 to 200. Some of these people must retire. They do not stick on like leeches. Now there is a cry which is necessary to remember in this connection, that the claims of the Professors for promotion in certain cases have heen overlooked by the Government. If the Government give promotions to suitable hands there is absolutely no room for heart-burning. My opinion is that the Government will do well to change the name of the Assistant Professors into Tutors and Lecturers retaining the present salary. If you call them Assistant Professors, the pay that Assistant Professors are getting elsewhere must be given to these persons also. Now there is scope for complaint. The whole trouble arises from having given them the name of Assistant Professors.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Sir, I may inform the House that they are termed Assistant Professors so that they may get examinerships.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ—സർ, ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട പള്ളത്ത് മെമ്പർ മുളങ്ങനാത്തുകാവു മെമ്പർ അവർകളിപ്പോൾ വളരെ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ഗൌരവമേറിയ വിഷയത്തെ എത്രയോ നിസ്സാരമാക്കി തള്ളിയതിനു് അദ്ദേഹത്തോടു നന്ദിപറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള പ്രധാന വിഷയം യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി കമ്മിഷന്റെ റക്കമെന്റേഷൻ അത്ര വിലവയ്ക്കേണ്ടതില്ല എന്നാണു്. അദ്ദേഹം ഈ നിയമസഭയെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചതെന്താണെന്നുവച്ചാൽ ഈ പണം മുഴുവൻ ചിലവു ചെയ്യിച്ചതു് യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റിക്കാരാണു്,—ഒരു പക്ഷെ അങ്ങിനെയായിരിയ്ക്കാം; തെറ്റായിരിയ്ക്കാം ഞാൻ ധരിച്ചതു്.—യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റിക്കാർ പറയുന്നതു മുഴുവൻ കേൾക്കുവാനില്ല. അതു് എന്തോ നിസ്സാരമായ ഒന്നാണു് എന്നാണു്. ഇങ്ങിനെ കമ്മിറ്റിക്കാർ പറയുന്നതു മുഴുവൻ നിസ്സാരമാണെന്നുവച്ചു. ഉദ്ദേശം, പത്തോ പതിനഞ്ചോ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾക്കും, മറ്റു സാമഗ്രികൾക്കുംചിലവാക്കീട്ടു് അതിനുള്ളിൽനിന്നു പുറത്തെയ്ക്കുയക്കുന്നതായ സാമാനങ്ങൾക്കു കുറെ നന്നായാൽ കൊള്ളാം; എന്തായാലും പണം ചിലവാക്കിയില്ലേ; അതുകൊണ്ടു നല്ല രമ്പളം കൊടുത്തു നല്ല ആളുകളെ വയ്ക്കട്ടെ എന്നുള്ള സദുദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മന്ത്രിയുന്നതുകാവു മെമ്പർ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ പള്ളത്തെ മെമ്പർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതു് യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റിക്കാർ ഗ്രെമെൻറു ചെയ്യുയക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു വിലയില്ലെന്നാണു്. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഉപദേശിച്ച അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഉപദേശത്തിനു് എത്രത്തോളം വിലയുണ്ടെന്നു് ആദ്യത്തേയും ഇപ്പോഴത്തേയും കാഴ്ചയിൽ തട്ടിക്കഴിച്ചു നോക്കിയാൽമതി. ഇതിൽ ഒരു സംഗതികൂടിയുണ്ടു്. ആദ്യം അദ്ദേഹം ഇതു പറയാതിരുന്നതു് എങ്ങിനെയെങ്കിലും കുറെ പണം ചിലവാക്കി കാളേജു് എറണാകുളത്തിരിയ്ക്കണമെന്നും അതിനുശേഷം പണം ചിലവാക്കാതെ അതിനെന്തുപറ്റിയാലും തരക്കേടില്ലെന്നും മാത്രമേ ഈ വിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് എനിയ്ക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളു.

പിന്നെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട കാട്ടർ മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞതു് അദ്ദേഹം യാതൊന്നിലും യോജിയ്ക്കുന്നില്ല. രമ്പളം കൂട്ടുവാനും കുറയ്ക്കുവാനും യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. ആളുകളെ പുറത്തെയ്ക്കയയ്ക്കുവാനും യോജിയ്ക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നാണു്. അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞതിൽനിന്നു് ഒരു സംഗതി കിട്ടിയതു് അവർ സ്വന്തം ട്യൂട്ടർമാരാണു്. അവരുടെ പേരെങ്കിലും നന്നാക്കീട്ടു് അസിസ്റ്റൻറു പ്രൊഫസർമാർ എന്നു കൊടുത്താൽമതി എന്നാണു്. അങ്ങിനെയൊരു പേരു കിട്ടിയാൽ അവർക്കു വളരെ സുഖമല്ലേ! എനിയ്ക്കു വൈസ്രായി എന്നു പേരു കിട്ടിയാൽ മതി! വളരെ തൃപ്തിയാകും!!

ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർത്ത മെമ്പർമാരിൽ ചിലർ ഇതിന്റെ ഗൌരവത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട അന്തിക്കാട്ടു മെമ്പർ ട്യൂട്ടർമാരെ ഡൊമാൻസ്റ്റ്രേറ്റർമാർ ആണെന്നുള്ള അർത്ഥത്തിലാണു പറഞ്ഞതു്. എനിയ്ക്കു് ഈ കാളേജിനെപ്പറ്റി

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

വേറെ ഒരു കാളേജും അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. പക്ഷേ അതിനുള്ള നിർഭാഗ്യം എനിയ്ക്കുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ട്യൂട്ടർമാർക്ക് ലച്ചറർഗ്രൂവക്കുണ്ടോഎന്നുള്ളതു് കാളേജിൽ പോയിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു് അധികം അറിവുണ്ടായിരിയ്ക്കും. ട്യൂട്ടർമാർക്ക് ലച്ചറർഗ്രൂവക്കുണ്ടോ എന്നറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

മിസ്റ്റർ ഐ. എൻ. മേനോൻ.—B. A. ക്ലാസിൽ വളരെ കുറവാണു്. ബാക്കിയുള്ള ക്ലാസുകളിലുണ്ടു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ നായർ.—ഇവിടെയുള്ള അസിസ്റ്റൻറ പ്രൊഫസർമാർക്കു ലച്ചറർഗ്രൂവക്കു് ഉണ്ടോ?

മിസ്റ്റർ ഐ. എൻ മേനോൻ.—കേഡ്രെയുണ്ടു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—കേഡ്രെ അല്ല; ധാരളം ഉണ്ടു്. സംഗതിവശാൽ ഒരു പീരീഡും മാറും ഡ്രിൽമാസ്റ്റർമാർ കൂടി ഇരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങിനെ ചില സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ ഇരുന്നിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കും, അതാണു കേഡ്രെ എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു്. പരമാർത്ഥത്തിൽ അവർക്കു സാധാരണ ലച്ചറർഗ്രൂ അല്ല ഉള്ളതു്. ഈ നിലയിൽ കേഡ്രെ ഉള്ളൂ എന്നു് അദ്ദേഹം ധരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും തെറ്റാണു്. ഇവരൊക്കെ ട്യൂട്ടേഴ്സാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ തെറ്റില്ല. ഇനിയെങ്കിലും വ ൦ മുതൽ ക്ര ഒ ശ്രേപാവരെയുള്ളവരെ ട്യൂട്ടേഴ്സ് എന്നാക്കുക. അസിസ്റ്റൻറ പ്രൊഫസേഴ്സു I grade II grade ഇങ്ങിനെ രണ്ടെണ്ണം കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിൽ ഈ പ്രൊഫസേഴ്സ് എന്ന പേരു കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ പേരൊന്നു മാറണം. ആ സംഗതി ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട അവതാരകൻ ഇതിലൊന്നും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. സെക്കൻറ ഗ്രേഡ് പ്രൊഫസേഴ്സിനു് ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടുവാനുള്ള കാര്യവും ഇതിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. അവരുടെ ശമ്പളം കൂറവാണെന്നുള്ള കാര്യവും ഇവിടെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായില്ല. ഇതിൽ പറയുന്നതു് "To urge upon the Government the necessity for creating a few more psots in the cadre of Assistant Professors Ist grade and promote into it the seniormost Assistant Professors of the 2nd grade" ഇതിൽ 2nd grade അസിസ്റ്റൻറ പ്രൊഫസർമാർക്കു ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. കൂട്ടമോഷൻറെ ഉദ്ദേശവും അതല്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടെ സംസാരിച്ചതൊക്കെ ആ സംഗതിയാണു്. ഇതിനു് മുമ്പിലത്തെ ദിവാൻജിയുടെ കാലത്തു്, റീ ആർഗനൈസേഷൻ ഉണ്ടായ അവസരത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ അസിസ്റ്റൻറ പ്രൊഫസർ I grade. II grade എന്നു് പ്രൊപ്പോർഷനൽ ആയിട്ടുവെച്ചു എന്നും, അങ്ങിനെയായാൽ ക്ര ഒ ശ്രേപാ കിട്ടി അതിൻറെ പെൻഷനെങ്കിലും പറ്റി പിരിയാമല്ലൊ എന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നും പറഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ ഇനിയും 2nd grade ലേയ്ക്കു് ആളുകളെ എടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ളവരിൽ രണ്ടോളോ മൂന്നാളോ മുകളിൽ പോകട്ടെ എന്നുള്ള ഒരു നിശ്ചയംകൂടി ഉണ്ടാ-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ക്കണം. ഇതു ഒരു കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു എത്രത്തോളം വിരോധമുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിനപ്പുറം ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതേയില്ല. 400 മുതൽ 600 വരെ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ളവരിൽ മൂന്നോ നാലോ പേരെ കൂടിയോ ചെയ്യട്ടെ. അവർക്കു പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുത്താൽ വല്ല വിരോധവുമുണ്ടോ? അങ്ങിനെ മൂന്നോ നാലോ പോസ്റ്റ് ക്രിയേറ്റ് ചെയ്യണമെന്നല്ലാതെ 2ndgrade പ്രൊഫസ്സർഷിപ്പോ, അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് പ്രൊഫസർഷിപ്പോ മറ്റും കൂട്ടണമെന്നുള്ള കാര്യത്തിൽ ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—On a point of information, may I know whether in addition to these Assistant Professors there are any tutors and demonstrators in the College now ?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—At present there are none.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Are these Assistant Professors doing tutorial and demonstration work?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Unfortunately in this College we have not made that distinction which exists in other colleges segregating one section to do the higher work and the other section to do the lower work. Here the majority of men in the lower rank do the major portion of demonstrating and tutorial work and they have some lecturing work also.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—It is only this that I wanted to know.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, the point of the resolution, the Honourable Member for Palayannur says, is not to raise either the one grade or the other. But in actual effect it does mean the raising of the grade of one set of people. There is no escaping from that fact. You would find a little further down another cut motion relating to the extravagant expenditure on laboratories in the Maharaja's College. We have got items more pressing and however anxious we may be to give an all-round increase in the wages of every one serving the State, even the best government in the world will find it impossible to give effect to the desire.

There is another point and that is what about the condition of thousands of people lower down in the schools? They have had no revision worth the name. Here because the University has brought to bear some pressure upon us we have been giving them something whether we wish it or not. What about the persons who are in the lower ranks in the secondary and primary departments where there is no question of foreign pressure but only the internal good intention ? Now is it proper even if we have got the money to spend everything in the first grade college rather than increasing the pay of these poor paid teachers ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—But you do neither!

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Because we have not the money for either. My point is that if we have the money, it should be the first charge.

There was something said about the recommendation of the University and Government accepting one part of the recommendation and rejecting the other part. The Honourable Member will surely realise that it has not been possible for this Government to escape a single restriction of the University. They have made so many recommendations but this is one on which they did not pay much insistence. There were recommendations and unless we acceded to them they would not have removed the restriction regarding admissions. This raising of pay of the men in the lower grade was not one of the conditions. It was given only as a counsel of perfection that it would be very desirable if the salaries of the Assistant Professors were raised to Rs. 100 in the minimum. It is I think very desirable that if a person, call him by the name of tutors, demonstrators or whatever it may be, has to do some kind of intellectual work, he must be exempt from the cares of chronic indebtedness and must have a certain style of life and secure a certain standard of living. I do not agree with the persons who say that persons who are keeping these positions need not be paid something more than what they are actually paid.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Is it the view of the Government or the Honourable Member's that they should be paid more?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Whenever it is my own views I will say in the preface that it is my humble opinion.

There was a reference to the proportion which was supposed to have been fixed by the previous Diwan. Now there was no proportion fixed at all.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I never said that a proportion was fixed but only that a proportion is seen to be maintained.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—If it is only a real statement of fact that there was no rain yesterday I have no quarrel. We must have some degree of cogency of argument, in that there was a proportion fixed. There was no proprtion fixed by any authority. It is no doubt made for trying to balance the two sections of the department as far as possible.

As our expenditure on other items which had to be incurred first and as money was not available for other sources, I think the Hon'ble Member for Mulakunnathukavu will agree that until our other commitments with regard to the college itself are fulfilled, it will not be fair for these gentlemen to demand any higher wage. It is all a matter of general sacrifice

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

with regard to themselves because unless we expend this money on more ideal things in the College there may be no place for them. I will assure the Hon'ble Member that the Diwan is considering this memorandum which has been submitted by the Assistant Professors. They had worked out some figures and they were sent to me. I have sent alternative proposals to make the grade into 100—150 and 150—200 so that the minimum is raised and also the maximum is raised to 150. It has to be considered what the financial commitment would be before finally disposing of the question. Government have every sympathy for the hard-worked servants who are not paid properly. To say that they should be paid immediately and the whole thing reorganised immediately is a matter which is under the sympathetic consideration of the Government.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, I am extremely glad that this matter is receiving the sympathetic consideration of the Government and that the consideration is not of the type that we often used to be told about. That it is under the active consideration of the Diwan is patent from the fact that the papers and the memorandum submitted by the Assistant Professors affected by their poor pay are already sent down to the departmental head for his suggestions. It is also stated by the Hon'ble Member for Education that he is in a way meeting their demands by some alternative proposals and the only thing that may stand in the way of the Government is the present financial position of the State. That is a position which I can very well understand and appreciate. I hope and trust that the Director of Public Instruction will stand by his hardworking and efficient staff of Assistant Professors.

But when Hon'ble Members on this side of the House come down to the level of saying that as far as university education is concerned the recommendation of a responsible body like the University Commission is only advisory in nature and that it need not be accepted, I cannot certainly accept that. But coming as it does from the Hon'ble Member who when because of the vacillating nature of the Darbar regarding the location of the Maharaja's College the University put down restrictions in the admissions to the College, went to the length of tabling a resolution in this House to disaffiliate our College from the Madras University, I do know what weight it will have with the Government. (*Hear, hear.*)

Then turning to the observations of another Hon'ble Member, who is supposed to have progressive views on very many matters, it is said that it is enough if the name of Assistant Professors is changed to that of tutors I am not at all surprised at this because his activities are directed in another sphere as

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

evinced by cut motion No. 9 that is to introduce a sprinkling of the fair sex in the Professors' grade of the Maharaja's College.

Mr. P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri.—That has nothing to do with the motion.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I only mean, Sir, that that particular matter has obsessed his views. Then the Hon'ble Member for Anthikkad said that legal luminaries of the world have come up from the tutors' places and he referred to Mr. Satyamurthi.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I refer to the deceased Sundara Ayyar and not to Satyamurthi.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—What I have to submit, Sir, is that it has nothing to do with the question at hand. Then he was saying that the Assistant Professors will have ample scope for promotion into the higher grade. That I submit is a mis-statement of facts. If the Member will take pains to read the civil list and also rivet his attention to the column showing the date of birth of these Professors it will be found, unless some of them are taken away before their time, there is no possibility for any vacancy in the higher grade except the one or two retirements that will take place within one or two years. It will be seen that almost all the Assistant Professors both in the first and second grade are of the same age.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—It is not the fault of Government.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I don't say it is the fault of the Government. I am only saying that there is really no scope for promotion for these Assistant Professors of the 2nd grade. These alone are the adverse comments made upon the subject that has been brought before the House. These comments, I am sure, when analysed, will not hold water. Therefore, I am sure, the Government will not be prejudiced by these observations in their sympathetic consideration of the matter. With the assursnce of the Honourable Member for Education that the matter is receiving the sympathetic consideration of the Government I place the matter where it is and only hope and pray that orders may soon be passed for giving them the necessary relief. I, therefore, seek leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 5.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,482 for salaries by Re. 1.* (*To discuss the policy followed in the recent appointments of Assistant Professors in the Maharaja's College*).

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Motion was considered withdrawn as the Member was absent

Motion No. 6.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon:—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 79,982 for Collegiate Education by Re. 1. (To request the Government to establish an aquarium in Ernakulam both in the interests of the College and of the Public.)*

Motion was considered withdrawn as it was not moved.

Motion No. 7.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 79,982 for Collegiate Education by Re. 1. (To call the attention of the Government to the extravagant expenditure on Laboratories, etc., in the Maharaja's College.)*

Motion was considered withdrawn as the Member was absent.

Motion No. 8.

Mr. P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri.—*(To reduce the allotment of Rs. 79,982 for Collegiate Education by Re. 1. (To point out certain irregularities in the recent recruitment to the staff of the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam.)*

Sir, on furtherenquiry, I am satisfied that there is no irregularity in the appointments made and hence I do not move the motion.

Motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 9.

Mr. P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri.— *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 79,982 for Collegiate Education by Re. 1. (The desirability of recruiting some women Professors in the Maharaja's College staff.)*

ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പുതന്നെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മുങ്കുന്നത്തുകാവു മെമ്പർ ഇതിന്റെ മുഖവുര പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇതു അവതരിപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള കാരണം ഇന്നു കൊച്ചി രാജ്യം സ്ത്രീ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ മുന്നണിയിൽ നിൽക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണു്. ഇപ്പോൾ സർവ്വകലാശാല വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലുംകൂടി നമ്മുടെ കൊച്ചിരാജ്യം ഒരു നല്ല നിലയിലാണു എത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. പക്ഷെ ഈ നാട്ടുകാരായിട്ടുള്ള വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു അന്യ സർവ്വകലാശാലകളിൽ പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടുന്നതുതന്നെ വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുള്ള ഒരു കാര്യമാണു്. എന്നാൽ എറണാകുളത്തു കോളേജു് 1st grade ആക്കിയതിനുശേഷം പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും ഇവിടെ സയൻസു് വിഷയംകൂടി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു ഇവിടെയുള്ള അളുകൾക്കു സർവ്വകലാശാല വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സാധീകരിക്കുവാൻ വളരെ എളുപ്പത്തിൽ സാധിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. വളരെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ ഇവിടെ പഠിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ കോളേജിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളിൽ ഏകദേശം കാൽഭാഗം പെൺകുട്ടികളാണെന്നാണു ഞാൻ അറിയുന്നതു്. സർവ്വകലാശാലനിന്നു സ്ത്രീകൾ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ക്കുവേണ്ടി ഒരു കാളേജ് പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ ആലോചനയുള്ളതായും അറിയുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ സെക്കൻററി എഡ്യൂക്കേഷന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽമാത്രമാണു പെൺകുട്ടികൾക്കു പ്രത്യേകം വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു പറയുന്നതു്. കാളേജു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനും പ്രൈമറി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനും രണ്ടു തരക്കാർക്കും ഒരേ വിദ്യാലയം മതിയെന്നാണു വച്ചിരിയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. ഇങ്ങിനെ കാളേജു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു പ്രത്യേകം ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ഇല്ലാതിരിയ്ക്കുന്നിടത്തോളംകാലം സ്ത്രീകൾക്കു് ഉയർന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കൊടുക്കണമെങ്കിൽ അവരേയും ഈ കോളേജിൽ ചേർക്കണം. അതിലേയ്ക്കു് അവർക്കു് അവിടെ വന്നു ചേരത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള സകല ഏർപ്പാടുകളും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

മിസ്സ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം എസ്. കെ. കമ്മിറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ടിലുള്ള ശുപാർശകളെകൂടി നോക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. അവർ പെൺകുട്ടികൾക്കുള്ള ചില പ്രത്യേക സ്കൂളുകൾ എടുത്തുകളയേണ്ടതാണെന്നു് ശുപാർശ ചെയ്യുന്നതോടുകൂടി മറ്റുള്ള സ്കൂളുകളിൽ അദ്ധ്യാപികമാരെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും പറയുന്നു.

"Last our recommendations regarding the three High Schools referred to above should induce parents to discontinue the studies of their children and as an encouragements to those girls who are obliged to get their secondary education in a Boys' High School, we feel justified in recommending that one or two competent women teachers who may be willing may also be appointed on the staff of those High Schools. We have been assured that there would be women teachers coming forward to work in Boys' High School. We understand that a graduate lady teacher is already employed in the secondary Department of the High School, Narakkal."

ഇന്നു് മിസ്സ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടപ്പിലിരിയ്ക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ പാശ്ചാത്യ സർവ്വകലാശാലകളിലും സ്ത്രീകൾ അദ്ധ്യാപികമാരായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണു് അറിയുന്നതു്. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല ഇവിടേയുംകൂടി ആൺകുട്ടികൾ മാത്രമുള്ള കാളേജുകളിലും സ്ത്രീകൾ അദ്ധ്യാപികമാരായിരിയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ആലുവാ കാളേജിൽതന്നെ ഒരു സ്ത്രീ അദ്ധ്യാപികയായിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അവിടെ പുരുഷന്മാർ മാത്രമേ പഠിയ്ക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടെ സ്ത്രീകൾക്കും പുരുഷന്മാർക്കും പഠിയ്ക്കുവാനുള്ള സൌകര്യമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് സ്ത്രീകളേയും അദ്ധ്യാപികമാരായി നിയമിയ്ക്കണം. ഇന്നു് പോലീസ്, പട്ടാളം, ആകാശവിമാനം മുതലായ കാര്യങ്ങളിലും കൂടി സ്ത്രീകൾ സ്ഥലം പിടിച്ചിരിയ്ക്കുന്നു. ആ സ്ഥിതിയ്ക്കു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിലും അവർക്കൊരു സ്ഥാനം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു് പറയുന്നതിൽ അബദ്ധമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഈ അടുത്ത കാലത്തു തന്നെ കാളേജിൽ പ്രൊഫസർ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു തക്കതായ വൈദഗ്ധ്യം സമ്പാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്ത്രീകളുടെ അപേക്ഷകളുണ്ടായിരുന്നുവെന്നു് കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇപ്പോൾ സ്ത്രീകളെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരായി നിയമിക്കുവാനാലോചനയില്ലെന്നു ഡയറക്ടരുവർകൾ മറുപടി കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായും അറിയുന്നു. അതു വാസ്തവമാണെങ്കിൽ തീരെ ആക്ഷേപകരമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നാണു എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇനി ആരെയെങ്കിലും പ്രൊഫസർമാരായി നിയമിക്കുവാൻ ആലോചിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ പ്രാപ്തിയും യോഗ്യതയും നോക്കി ചില സ്ത്രീകളെ തീച്ചയായും നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാനാണു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, the Government are completely in agreement with the principle of the cut motion; but unfortunately at present there is no vacancy to which a lady can be posted. The Honourable Member referred to an applicant and the reply which was sent, I agree. But there was no vacancy in the Mathematics department and the lady who applied happened to be in the Mathematics department. Hence I had no other option but to say that there was no proposal to appoint any lady because in that subject there was no proposal to appoint any body and the appointments that were made were in the Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science departments. In none of these we hadlady applicants with the prescribed qualifications. So there was no possibility to consider this question at that time. It is likely that there may be necessity for appointment in that department and if there are lady candidates available with the prescribed qualification they will certainly be appointed in preference to men. There is also the further question of having a woman for the ladies' hostel probably in the next year. The necessity for a Superintendent to the hostel arose last year and we had to send somebody from the Girls' High School.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—May we know whether there was any consultation with thestaff of the College on this matter?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Even in the last year the Principal wanted the appointment of a lady warden to the hostel. This difficulty was felt even in last year and we had to send somebody from some school. The difficulty was that their strength last year did not justify the appointment of a separate officer. But with the progress of years their number is also increasing so that this year there is about 128 girls. I doubt the question may arise in the very nearfuture whether it is a College for boys or girls if it goes on at this rate. There will therefore be every

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

justification for appointing a lady in the nearest future and the first vacancy will be filled up by a lady lecturer.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Sir, I am also in full sympathy with the spirit of this resolution. In the Queen Mary's College of Madras there are capable ladies occupying responsible positions as Professors and Assistant Professors. In view of the present condition of Cochin and the existence of capable and talented ladies who pass out from the University every year, it would not be difficult to get capable ladies to fill the post of Assistant Professors in the College. The influx of lady students in the College is considerable. It will certainly be in the interests of these girl students if there be lady Professors and assistants in the staff. I cannot possibly see any objection to the appointment of ladies if capable and qualified persons come forward. At this time when women are asserting their rights—I believe very rightly there is no reason why, in the department of Education where women can do quite as well as men, women be not given adequate representation. I, therefore, support this motion.

Mr. P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri.—In the light of the assurance given by the Honourable Member for Education I beg leave of the House to withdraw my motion.

Motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 10.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,228 for specialists by Re. 1 (To discuss the necessity of giving more importance to the study of Hindi in our schools).*

Motion was considered withdrawn as the Member was absent.

Motion No. 11.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,11,462 for Secondary Education—Boys by Re. 1. (To urge upon the Government the claims of a few graduate and L. T. Teachers in the Lower Secondary Grades, who have been put in exceptionally long service as undergraduates).*

Sir, the object of this motion is only to urge upon the Government the claims of a few graduate and L. T. teachers in the Lower Secondary grades, who have been put in exceptionally long service as undergraduates.

Perhaps I might be allowed to explain a little how this comes up for consideration here. Some of these teachers entered the teaching profession as undergraduates after having passed the School Final, the Intermediate and so on. Subsequently they continued their studies and got themselves graduated so that when they had graduated they have got the B. A. degree and at the same time longer service. But in spite of their graduation

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

no substantial preference worth the name has been given to them and therefore I thought their case was one deserving sympathy on the part of the Government. The argument which might be advanced on their behalf is this, that from the first place these graduates have higher qualification with longer service and hence preference may be given to them even to those who entered the service as graduates. Now the objection might come that such higher qualification would not be taken into consideration because what is required is only the minimum qualification and granted there is minimum qualification promotions would be given according to seniority. If this is the argument then preference is given to some graduates in the same service who have got longer service as graduates. These people have total longer service but the other people have longer service as graduates, that is to say, as graduates they were appointed a little earlier than these people took their degrees. Now this could have come about only by appointing graduates over the heads of these teachers already in service. This could have come about only by violating the principle of seniority; that is seniority with minimum qualification. Given that all these teachers in the primary department had the minimum qualification what was the necessity to appoint these graduates there thereby giving them a claim over these people who graduated subsequently? If at all they have got a claim over these poor teachers it was because of a wrong act. I mean a wrong was done to them and therefore at least now a rectification is necessary by giving these teachers a preference over the other teachers whose total service is not so long as in this case. Again these men, to put it very briefly, have got longer service, superior qualification and they have also passed all the tests that are necessary like the training and such other things whereas the graduates in that particular grade are not L. T.' S. and have not qualified themselves wih the necessary tests. Now given two people, both of them graduates, one set of people having not only the qualification of graduates but also the qualification of having passed the necessary tests, I think preference ought to be given to the people who are graduates; who in addition to that have undergone the various training like the L. T. and so on. Well, I know these are rather perhaps intricate matters and many of the Honourable Members may not be following me through intricacies of L-1, L-2, L-3 and so on. Therefore I would say that if nothing is possible and no discrimination can be made between these teachers one thing may be urged, that considering these people after having been in service for some time had the boldness, the educative enterprise to go to study and get themselves graduated some consideration may

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be shown to them by way of increase in their pay in preference and it would encourage the teachers to attain higher qualification. After all it must be admitted that a graduate would be a better teacher than an undergraduate teacher, other things being equal. Of course there may be exceptional cases where an undergraduate may be a better teacher than a graduate. But as a general rule the graduate with the necessary teacher's experience and the necessary tests would be much better teacher than the undergraduates.

Then another consideration also may be made. We find that in other departments such considerations are made in the case of people who have entered service with lower qualification and subsequently improved their qualification by going in for higher studies. For instance in the Revenue Department we have the cases of Messrs. Achyuta Menon and R. G. Krishna Ayyar, now Tahsildars drawing 200 and above. When they entered service they were not graduates and subsequently they went in for higher studies. There is the instance of Mr. Sankara Warriar in the Comptroller's office drawing Rs 150; in the Devaswam Department there is one Swaminatha Ayyar, the Manager drawing Rs. 150; in the Co-operative Department there is Mr. P. Krishnan Nambiar now on deputation as Secretary to the Cochin Central Co-operative Bank. The point of contention is that in all these cases the persons mentioned has service with lower qualification and they were given lower grade of pa accordingly. But later on they went for higher studies and on account of this superior qualification they were given preferential treatment. The same consideration may be given to these few teachers whose total number come to only 5 or 6. I urge on the generosity of the Government and the good sense of this House that their case may be sympathetically considered.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, I have already tried to do this as far as possible as may be evident from the list of teachers who were promoted to the higher grades than to which they were entitled in virtue of their higher qualification. About 6 of them who were entitled only to the L-3 scale of pay were given the L-2 grade in the lower secondary department. It would be desirable that something more is done and if you give them a little more so much the better for them. But the question is whether it will not affect others. Promotions are given according to seniority and exceptional cases will be treated on its own merits. Surely the Honourable Member has brought before the House no case where there has been any kind of overlooking and if there is any it will be very favourably considered.

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Mr. Joseph Pettah.—What I would say is this. I also appreciate the point of the Director that there will be difficulties of seniority and so on. In that case I will make only this suggestion that these teachers, whose case I had the privilege to advocate, may be given at least some personal allowance without giving them any seniority over other teachers. Some recognition may be given to their higher qualification. It is only a very trivial thing not at all commensurate to the trouble they had taken to get themselves qualified and the money they had to spend for the same and when we consider all that the encouragement given to them is nothing. Therefore I say they deserve a much better treatment than what has been given to them. I hope the Government will give them some encouragement. With this hope, I request leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Demand put and carried.

14—Education—Cranganur—Rs. 54,460.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, I request that the House will be pleased to grant an allotment of Rs. 54,460 under 14—Education—Cranganur.

Demand put and carried.

The House rose for the day at 5 p. m.

C. J. MATHEW,

Secretary to the Council.

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